

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/31.03.2021/Fil.76.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

IXTIYOROV A‘ZAMJON AVAZJON O‘G‘LI

**TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARDA SUBYEKTIV MUNOSABAT SEMANTIKASI
VA UNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI
(ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida)**

10.00.06 –– Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va
tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in
Philological sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Ixtiyorov A'zamjon Avazjon o'g'li

Turli tizimli tillarda subyektiv munosabat semantikasi va uning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari (ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida).....5

Ixtiyorov A'zamjon Avazjon o'g'li

Semantics of subjective attitudes in non-related languages and its linguocultural features(on the examples of English and Uzbek languages).....26

Ихтиёрлов Аъзамжон Авазжон угли

Семантика субъективных отношений в языках разных систем и ее лингвокультурологические особенности(на материале английского и узбекского языков).....48

E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati

A list of published works

Список опубликованных работ.....52

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Ilmiy rahbar:

Bazarov Oybek Odilovich
filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

Rasmiy opponentlar:

Vositov Valijon Abdurahobovich
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

Xayrullayev Xurshid Zayniyevich
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Namangan davlat universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.76.05 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning “_____” _____ 2024-yil soat ____dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi (Manzil: 160107, Namangan shahri, Uychi ko‘chasi, 316-uy. Tel: (99869) 228-85-01; faks: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namdu.uz). Dissertatsiya bilan Namangan davlat universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin(____ raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). Manzil: Manzil: 160107, Namangan shahri, Uychi ko‘chasi, 316-uy. Tel: (99869) 228-85-01.

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A.I.Ziyayev
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi,
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

N.A.Mamadjonova
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi Ilmiy kengash
kotibi, pedagogika fanlari bo‘yicha
falsafa doktori (PhD)

Q.A.Siddiqov
Ilmiy daraja beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya
fanlari nomzodi,dotsent

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.

Jahon tilshunosligida subyektiv munosabat semantikasining ontologik tabiati, xususan, mazkur semantikaning turli lisoniy sathlarda mavjudligi va ularning paradigmatic, sintagmatic, iyerarx munosabatlardagi holatlari kabi masalalarga muayyan darajada e'tibor berilgan. Xususan, bugungi kunda subyektiv munosabat semantikasining turli tizimli tillar materialida tahlil qilish, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish, tildagi qadriyatlarni anglatuvchi lisoniy birliklar tadqiqi dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu esa, albatta, turli tizimli tillardagi subyektiv munosabat semantikasining tadqiqi zaruriyatini belgilab beradi. Shunday ekan, subyektiv munosabat tushunchasi va u bilan bog'liq lingvomadaniy, lingvokognitiv xususiyatlarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi tilshunoslikda dolzarb masalalardan biridir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida tilni antroposentrik, aksiologik, kognitiv va lingvomadaniy yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etish ustuvorlik kasb etmoqda. Subyektiv munosabat semantikasi tadqiqida xususiylikdan umumiylikka borish, shu asosda universaliya va unikaliyalarni aniqlash, subyektiv munosabat semantikasi bo'yicha har bir tilning o'ziga xosligi, lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini belgilash muhim vazifalardan sanaladi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida subyektiv munosabat semantikasi hodisasi va uning lisoniy xususiyatlarini qarindosh bo'lmagan tillar materiallari asosida tadqiq etish, mazkur semantik hodisa qonuniyatlarini atroflicha va chuqur bilish muhimdir. Subyektiv munosabat semantikaning tilning turli sathlarida voqelanishi, mazkur semantikaning modallik, baholash, emotsionallik kabi unga yondosh hodisalarga munosabati, frazeologik birlik, o'xshatish va metaforalar orqali subyektiv munosabat semantikasining ifodalanishi kabi masalalar dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

Ushbu dissertatsiya doirasida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonida¹, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-sonli "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorida, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-sonli "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarorida hamda mazkur faoliyatga taalluqli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishi ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy,

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистон Республикасини Президентининг "Ўзбекистон Республикасини yanada rivojlantirish бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида"ги Фармони // Халқ сўзи. 2017 йил 18 февраль № 28 (6722).

huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarildi.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Subyektiv munosabat va uning semantikasi bilan bog'liq ayrim masalalar jahon va rus tilshunoslari jumladan: G. Lakoff, V.Fon Gumboldt, A.A.Potebnya, J.L.Lemke, rus tilshunoslaridan S.F.Anisimov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.I.Dodonov, Ye.M.Volf, N.D.Arutyunova, Ye.S.Yakovleva, M.S.Kagan, V.A.Maslova, O.N.Kushnir, A.A.Artemov, L.V.Kolijuk, O.V.Moshtak, L.N. Fedoseeva, A.M.Peshkovskiy, Ye.A.Andreeva va boshqa olimlar tomonidan muayyan darajada o'rganilgan². Nutqda baholash jarayonini o'rganish fonostilistika, fonosemantika, fonopragmatika kabi tilshunoslikning yangi sohalari bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Dunyo va rus tilshunosligida A.X.Kurat, M.Magnus, A.R.Juravlev, I.Ye. Galoshkina, N.V. Cheremisina, S.V. Voronin, D.L.Lensa., Ye. Soloveva³; o'zbek tilshunosligida Z.Kabilova, O.Tursunova, F.Xalimova, M.Goziyeva, A.Haydarov, M.Norova singari olimlar xizmati bilan yuqoridagi yo'nalishlar jadal rivojlanib bormoqda⁴. Muloqotda ijobiy

²Lakoff G. *Woman, Fire and Dangerous Things: What categories Reveal about the mind.* – Chicago: The Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987. – 614 p.; Гумбольдт В.Ф. *Язык и философия культуры.* – Москва: Прогресс, 1985. – 452 с.; Потебня А.А. *Из записок по русской грамматике.* Москва: госпедиздаг, 1958. – 343 с.; Lemke J.L. // *Semantics and social values, Word.* – New York: Bruoklin College School of Education, 1989. – P. 234-238.; Ивин А.А. *Основания логики оценок.* – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 1970. – 230 с.; Anisimov S.F. *The real and imaginary values* – Moscow: Thought, 1970 – 183 p.; Виноградов В.В. *Русский язык: Грамматическое учение о слове.* – Москва: Просвещение, 1972. – 614 с.; Додонов В.И. *Эмоция как ценность.* – Москва: Политиздат, 1978. – 272 с.; Вольф Е.М. *Функциональная семантика оценки.* – Москва: Наука, 1985. – 226 с.; Арутюнова Н.Д. *Типы языковых значений. Оценка. Событие. Факт.* – Москва: Наука, 1988. – 340 с.; Яковлева Е.С. *Фрагменты русской языковой картины мира (модели пространства, времени и восприятия)* – Москва: Гнозис, 1994. – 344 с.; Каган М.С. *Философская теория ценности.* – Петрополис: СПб, 1999. – 205 с.; Маслова В.А. *Когнитивная лингвистика.* – Минск: Тетра Системс, 2004. – 266 с.; Kushnir O. N. *Axiological base of the typology of linguistic cultural concepts. Category of values and culture (axiology, literature, language) // Proceedings of scientific conference.* – Vladikavkaz: Publishing House of the North Ossetian State University, 2010. – P. 165-174.; Artemov A. A. *Philosophical experience in building value hierarchy // Problems of modern economy.* – Moscow. 2006. – P. 51-53.; Колижук Л. В. *Концепты «GOOD» и «EVIL» в британской лингвокультуре: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.* – Владикавказ, 2010. – 22 с.; *Лингвистика и аксиология: этносемиотрия ценностных смыслов: коллективная монография.* – Москва: Тезаурус, 2011. – 352 с.; Моштак О.В. *Linguistic aspect of evaluative category of pejorativeness // Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету.* – Сер: Філологія. 2015. – С. 37-39.; Федосеева Л. Н. // *Ценности и оценки в системе аксиологии русской лингвокультуры (на примере про-странственного фрагмента картины мира) // Культура и цивилизация.* – Рязань: Аналитика родис., 2017. – С. 134-141.; Пешковский А. М. *Лингвистика. Поэтика. Стилистика* – Москва: Флинта, 2018. – 712 с.; Andreyeva E., Nazmieva E., Nasrtdinova V. *Taxonomy of Values and Anti-Values: the Material of the Russian and German Phraseology // Journal of History Culture and Art Research* 6 (5) – Karabuk University, 2017. – P. 301-309.

³Kurath H.A. *Phonology and Prosody of Modern English.* – Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1963. – 237 p.; Magnus M. *What's in a Word? Studies in Phonosemantics.* PhD dissertation, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 2020. – 413 p.; Журавлев А.П. *Звук и смысл.* – Москва: Просвещение, 1991. – 160 с.; Галожкина И.Е. *Роль интонации в формировании прагматических типов высказываний (на материале англ. языка): дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.* – Москва: МГПИИЯ, 1981.–167 с.; Черемисина Н.В. *Русская интонация: поэзия, проза, разговорный речь.* – Москва: Наука, 1982.–316 с.; Воронин С.В. *Основы фоносемантики.* – Л., 2009. – 248 с.; Ленца Д.Л., Соловьева Е.В. *Фонетика в аспекте прагматики* – Кишинев, 1989.– 98 с.

⁴Кабиллова З.М. *Ўзбек тилининг фоносемантик воситалари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс.* – Андижон, 2008. –124 б; Турсунова О. *Ўзбек тили фонетик бирликларининг поэтик имкониятлари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дис.* 2019. – 129 б.; Газиева М.М. *Мулоқот жараёнида просодик воситаларнинг лингвопрагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф.* – Тошкент, 2018. – 65 б.; Ҳайдаров А.А. *Бадий тасвирнинг фоностилистик воситалари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс.* – Тошкент, 2008. – 158 б.; Норова М. Ф. *Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида*

yoki salbiy baho munosabatini yoritishda K.T.Simmer, L.Bauer, M.Ya.Blox, J.Bo‘ronov, R.Qo‘ng‘urov, Sh.Safarov, Sh.Iskandarova, M.Mamadaliyeva Z.Tohirov, A.Abdullayev, B.Umurqulov, E.Qilichev, S.Boymirzaeva kabilar tadqiqot ishlari olib borganlar⁵. Subyektiv munosabat semantikasini modallik va aksiologik bahoga munosabati masalalari J. Yoqubov, G‘.Qambarov, M.Jo‘rayeva, G. Komilova, E. Ibragimova, Z. Isaqova, D. Boymatova kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan ma‘lum darajada tadqiq etilgan⁶. Ammo, bu tadqiqotlarda subyektiv munosabat semantikasining tilning turli sathlarida ifodalanishi hamda uning turli xalqlar tillarida lingvokulturologik hodisa sifatida voqelanishi yetarli darajada o‘rganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya ishining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tanlangan tadqiqot mavzusi Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika instituti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Dunyo tillari lisoniy birliklarining lingvokulturologik va lingvoetnik masalalari” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalish doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasining lingvistik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini chog‘ishtirma aspektida ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

subyektiv munosabat kategoriyasining lisoniy tabiatiga bo‘lgan turli qarashlarning yutuq-kamchiliklarini ko‘rsatish, mavjud ilmiy tushuncha va atamalarga aniqlik kiritish, tartibga solish va to‘ldirish;

subyektiv munosabat semantikasi kategoriyasining umumlisoniy tabiatini ochib berish hamda uni yondosh hodisalardan farqlash;

фоностилистик ва графостилистик воситаларнинг коннотатив маънолари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2021. – 50 б.; Халимова Ф.Р. Поэтик матннинг лингвофонетик хусусиятлари ва таржиманинг прагматик муаммолари: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2019. – 54 б.

⁵ Zimmer, K. E. Affixal Negation in English and Other Languages. – New York: 1964. – 105 p.; Bauer Laurie. English word formation – Cambridge University Press, 1983. – 311 p.; Блох М.Я. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. – Москва: Высш. школа, 1983. – 383 с.; Бўронов Ж.Б. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари қиёсий грамматикаси – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1973. – 273 б.; Қўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1980. – 168 б.; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 318 б.; Искадарова Ш.М. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида тадқиқ этиш (шахс микромайдони): Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 61 б.; Тоҳиров З. Матн прагматикаси. – Самарқанд: Университет, 2015. – 123 б.; Абдуллаев А. Ўзбек тилида экспрессивликнинг ифодаланиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 88 б.; Умурқулов Б. Поэтик нутқ лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – 110 б.; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг практик стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – 104 б.; Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив–прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол.фанлари д-ри... дис. – Тошкент, 2011. – 320 б.

⁶ЯкубовЖ. Модаллик категориясининг мантик ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. Филол. Фанлари д-ри...дис. – Тошкент, 2006. – 308 б. Қамбаров Ғ. Баҳо муносабати ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши (Шахслараро муносабат асосида). Филол.фанлари номзоди. ...дис. – Тошкент, 2008. – 125 б.; Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий-маданий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанларид-ри...дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 76 б.; Комилова Г. Ўзбек тилидаги мақолларнинг аксиолингвистик таҳлили. Филол.фанлари фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022. – 50 б.; Ибрагимова Е. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг аксиологик тадқиқи. Ўқув- услубий қўлланма. – Фарғона, 2018. – 84 б. Исақова З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида баҳо муносабатининг ифодаланиши Филол. Фанлари бўйича фалсафа д-ри (PhD... дис.. Наманган, 2022 174 б.; Бойматова Д. Мураккаблашган содда гапларда аксиологик модалликнинг семантик-прагматик тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дисс– Жиззах, 2022. – 140 б.

tildagi subyektiv semantika tushunchalariga oydinlik kiritish hamda subyektiv munosabat semantikasining ijobiy, neytral va salbiy turlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

subyektiv munosabat semantikasining fonetik, morfologik, leksik hamda sintaktik sathlarda ifodalanishiga xizmat qiluvchi leksik birliklar va ularning munosabatlarini aniqlash;

subyektiv munosabat semantikasining lingvokulturologik birliklarga xos bo'lgan belgilarini aniqlash va ularning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida o'ziga xosliklarini dalillash.

Tadqiqotning obyektini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi subyektiv munosabat semantikasini voqelantiruvchi til sath birliklari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning semantik, struktur, va lingvomadaniy aspektlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotning oldiga qo'yilgan vazifalarni hal qilish maqsadida ishda tavsifiy, chog'ishtirma, komponent, transformatsiya, oppozitsiya usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

subyektiv munosabat semantikasi modallik, subyektiv modallik va uning turlari, aksiologik baho va aksiologik modallik, lingvistik baho, subyektiv baho va uning til sathlarida voqelanishi kabi kategoriyalar doirasida yuzaga chiqqanligi bois uning nafaqat falsafiy va mantiqiy, balki psixologik va lingvistik kategoriya ham ekanligi asoslangan;

subyektiv munosabat semantikasi bir tomondan, obyektivlik, subyektivlik, umumiylik, xususiylik, sifat, miqdor, me'yor kabi falsafiy kategoriyalar bilan, boshqa tomondan esa, subyektiv-pragmatik kategoriyalar bo'lmish modallik, emotsionallik, baholash, intensivlik, ekspressivlik kabilar bilan bog'liqligi va u tilda ijobiy, salbiy yoki neytral baho tarzida voqelananishi asoslangan;

supersegment birlik bo'lgan intonatsiya va uning komponentlari bo'lmish urg'uni turlicha qo'llanishi yani unli yoki undoshni cho'zib talaffuz etish, mantiqiy urg'u hamda ovoz tonini ko'tarish yoki pastlatish natijasida, shuningdek, har bir so'z turkumi doirasida prefiks va suffiksalar yordamida turli-tuman ijobiy, neytral yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalanishi dalillangan;

lug'aviy sath birliklari bo'lgan leksema va frazemalarning ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalash holatlari hamda so'z birikmasi va gaplarning subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalash xususiyatlari, o'xshatish kategoriyalari va metaforalardan foydalanish orqali subyektiv munosabat semantikasining shakllantirilishi, ularning urf-odatlar, an'analar, turmush tarzi kabi milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

baho va munosabat so'zlari o'zaro bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, tilshunoslikda "baho munosabati", "subyektiv munosabat", "ijobiy munosabat", "salbiy munosabat" kabi terminlar tilshunoslar tomonidan keng qo'llanilyotganligi asoslangan;

baho munosabati termini orqali voqelikka nisbatan subyektiv munosabat bildirish mazmuni tushunilishi va baho munosabati nutqda til sath birliklari orqali yuzaga chiqishi, baho munosabati ifodalanishida til sath vositalarining ijobiy va salbiy ma'no anglatishi asosiy o'ringa chiqishi ko'rsatib berilgan;

subyektiv munosabat semantikasining tilning turli sathlarida voqelanishi, frazeologik birliklar, metafora va o'xshatishlar mazkur semantikani voqelantiruvchi vosita ekanligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilgani, xulosa va natijalarda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilgani, chiqarilgan ilmiy xulosalarning tavsifiy, struktur, chog'ishtirma usul, statistik tahlillar bilan asoslangani, emotsional so'zlarni tahlil qilishda aniq amaliy manbalardan foydalanilgani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardan olingan tahlillar, ya'ni ikki til vakillarining etnik, mental va madaniy xususiyatlariga oid ilmiy xulosalar va keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalar kognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, semantika, tarjimashunoslik, pragmalingvistika, fonostilistika, fonosemantika, matn lingvistikasi, sotsiolingvistika sohalariga oid tadqiqot muammolarini yoritishda ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati olingan nazariy xulosalardan "Chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik", "Matn lingvistikasi", "Lingvokulturologiya", "Stilistika" kabi fanlarni o'qitishda, shuningdek, ko'rsatilgan fanlar bo'yicha ma'ruza, seminar mashg'ulotlarini ishlab chiqish va olib borish, darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalarni tayyorlashda amaliy manba vazifasini o'tashi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Turli tizimli tillarda subyektiv munosabat semantikasi va uning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish jarayonida olingan natijalar asosida:

subyektiv munosabat semantikasi modallik, subyektiv modallik va uning turlari, aksiologik baho va aksiologik modallik, lingvistik baho, subyektiv baho va uning til sathlarida voqelanishi kabi kategoriyalar doirasida yuzaga chiqqanligi bois uning nafaqat falsafiy va mantiqiy, balki psixologik va lingvistik kategoriya ham ekanligi, supersegment birlik bo'lgan intonatsiya va uning komponentlari bo'lmish urg'uni turlicha qo'llanishi yani unli yoki undoshni cho'zib talaffuz etish, mantiqiy urg'u hamda ovoz tonini ko'tarish yoki pastlatish natijasida, shuningdek, har bir so'z turkumi doirasida prefiks va suffikslar yordamida turli-tuman ijobiy, neytral yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalanishi haqidagi xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ta'risligida tashkil etilgan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasida 2021-2023 yillarda bajarilgan F3-201912258. "O'zbek adabiyotining ko'p tilli (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish" nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 31-maydagi 04/1-1411-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada keltirilgan dalillar, nazariy fikr-mulohazalardan sub'ektiv munosabat semantikasining o'quvchilarining dunyoqarashini takomillashtirish, ularning

ijodiy interfaolligini ta'minlash, media tadbirlarni tashkil etish, illyustratsion taqdimot o'tkazish, mashg'ulotlarda instrumental-motivatsion, produktiv-faoliyatli kompleks yondashuvlardan foydalanishga hamda intensiv ustuvorlik berish asosida takomillashtirishni olib borish borasida tavsiyalar loyiha lisoniy madaniyatni shakllantirish metodlari samaradorligini oshirishga, mavjud dasturlar va qo'llanmalarning takomillashuviga xizmat qilgan;

supersegment birlik bo'lgan intonatsiya va uning komponentlari bo'lmish urg'uni turlicha qo'llanishi yani unli yoki undoshni cho'zib talaffuz etish, mantiqiy urg'u hamda ovoz tonini ko'tarish yoki pastlatish natijasida, shuningdek, har bir so'z turkumi doirasida prefiks va suffikslar yordamida turli-tuman ijobiy, neytral yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalanishiga doir natijalardan Namangan davlat universitetida 2020-2023 yillarda bajarilgan FZ-20190815110 "Kodeks Kumanikus" qo'lyozmasining elektron ilmiy izohli matni va izohli lug'atini yaratish" mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan. (Namangan davlat universitetining 2024 yil 3-iyundagi 661-04 son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, mazkur loyiha ishi doirasida qo'lyozmalarning elektron ilmiy izohli matni va izohli lug'ati dissertatsion tadqiqot jarayonidan olingan ilmiy ma'lumotlar boyitgan;

lug'aviy sath birliklari bo'lgan leksema va frazemalarning ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalash holatlari hamda so'z birikmasi va gaplarning subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalash xususiyatlari, o'xshatish kategoriyalari va metaforalardan foydalanish orqali subyektiv munosabat semantikasining shakllantirilishi, ularning urf-odatlar, an'analar, turmush tarzi kabi milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari haqida olingan xulosalaridan Farg'ona viloyati teleradiokompaniyasining 2023- yil efirga uzatilgan "Ma'naviyat sarchashmasi", "Adabiy muhit", "Qadriyat" ko'rsatuvlarida, shuningdek, "Ma'naviyat – qalb ko'zgusi" radioeshittirishlari stsenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (Farg'ona viloyati teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 28-dekabrda 02-12/242-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu ko'rsatuv va radioeshittirishlar uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmun-mohiyati mukammallashgan, ilmiy dalillar bilan boyigan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotning asosiy mazmuni va natijalari 6 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro, 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokama qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 11 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta (3 ta respublika hamda 5 ta xorijiy jurnallarda) maqola nashr etilgan.

Tadqiqotning tuzilishi. Tadqiqot ishi kirish, 3 bob, boblar bo'yicha xulosalar, umumiy xulosalar, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, asosiy matn 148 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqotning **kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishiga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “Subyektivlik kategoriyasining falsafiy va lingvistik asoslari” deb nomlanib, uning dastlabki faslida “Obyektivlik va subyektivlik kategoriyalarining falsafiy asoslari” mavzusi yoritilgan.

Ma‘lumki, har qanday xususiy fan falsafa, mantiq, yetakchi tabiiy fanlar metodologiyasi va metodlari asosida taraqqiy etadi. Bilish nazariyasi (gnoseologiya) shuni uqtiradiki, har qanday xususiy fan sohibi falsafa va mantiqning qarama-qarshiliklar birligi va kurashi, miqdor o‘zgarishlarining sifat o‘zgarishlariga o‘tishi, inkorni inkor, uchinchi istisno, uchinchi mavjud (shart), aynanlik, yetarli asos kabi ontologik va gnoseologik qonunlarni puxta bilishi shart. Chunki bu qonunlar va ularning kategoriyalari har bir fan predmetida o‘ziga xos (o‘z xususiy voqeligiga uzviy bog‘liq ravishda) tarzda namoyon bo‘ladi⁷.

Obyektivlik va subyektivlik muammolari gnoseologik masalalar guruhiga taalluqli bo‘lib, ular avvalo falsafa fanlari doirasida o‘z yechimini topadi. Ushbu muammo dunyoqarash asoslari bilan bog‘liq, nafaqat ongning mohiyati bilan, balki falsafaning asosiy masalalaridan bo‘lmish ong va turmush tarzi munosabatlari bilan bog‘liq va shu bois ham barcha konkret fanlar uchun, xususan, gumanitar fanlar va avvalombor tilshunoslik uchun katta ahamiyat va qiziqish uyg‘otadi. Tilshunoslik ong va borliq, voqelik munosabatlari masalasini chetlab o‘tolmaydi, chunki tilning har qanday izohi uning mazmun tomoni tavsifi, ya‘ni uning jamiyatdagi bilish-kommunikativ funksiyasiga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘ladi.

Subyektivlik va obyektivlikning o‘zaro uyg‘unlashuvini o‘rganish masalasida faylasuflar, ruhshunoslar va tilshunoslar xilma-xil nuqtai nazarda turadilar. Har bir fanda bu masalaga dahldor fikr va yondashuvlar o‘nlab maktab, yo‘nalishlarni yuzaga keltirgan. Nazariy tilshunoslik fanining asoschilaridan biri Vilgelm fon Gumboldt predmetlar idroki subyektiv xususiyatga ega ekanligi va bu subyektivlik til qurilishida aks etishini ta‘kidlab, so‘z predmetni aynan aksi emas, balki inson qalbida hosil bo‘lgan timsol (obraz)ning in‘ikosi sifatida qarash lozimligini uqtiradi. Har qanday obyektiv idrokka subyektivlik hamroh bo‘lishini inobatga olib, har qanday individual insonni, hatto lisonga e‘tibor bermagan holda ham, olam idrokida alohida nuqtai nazarga ega, deb hisoblash kerak⁸. Demak, shaxs obyektiv voqelikka subyektiv munosabatini qo‘shib ifodalaydi va so‘zlovchining voqelikka bo‘lgan ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabati tilda lingvistik va ekstralingvistik vositalar yordamida aks etadi. Subyektivlik hamda obyektivlik tushunchalari nafaqat falsafa va mantiq fanlarining o‘rganish obykti balki,

⁷ Bozorov O. Tilshunoslikning falsafiy metodologiyasi. Monografiya. Toshkent. 2021. B. 4-6.

⁸ Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – Б. 200.

psihologiya, tilshunoslik kabi fanlarda ham mazkur kategoriyalar alohida e'tibor talab etadi.

Bobning ikkinchi faslida “*Subyektiv munosabat semantikasining nazariy asoslari*” masalasiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Baho va munosabat so'zlari o'zaro bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq va tilshunoslikda “baho munosabati”, “subyektiv munosabat”, “ijobiy munosabat”, “salbiy munosabat” terminlari tilshunoslar tomonidan keng qo'llanilmoqda. Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash joizki, shaxslararo munosabatlar baholash orqali yuzaga keladi, ya'ni muloqot ishtirokchilari o'zi va tinglovchiga bo'lgan shaxsiy bahosidan kelib chiqib, muloqot jarayonida fikr bildiradi. O'z navbatida baho, muloqotda kommunikantlar munosabatlari asosida shakllanadi va o'zaro fikr almashish jarayonida ochiq yoki yashirin tarzda aks etadi. Demak, “baho munosabati” termini orqali voqelikka nisbatan subyektiv munosabat bildirish mazmuni tushuniladi va baho munosabati nutqda til sath birliklari orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Baho munosabati ifodalanishida til sath vositalarining ijobiy va salbiy ma'no anglatishi asosiy o'ringa chiqadi. Munosabat turli lisoniy birliklarni birlashtirib, ma'lum bir tizimga soluvchi til vositasi hisoblanadi va tilda ijobiy yoki salbiy baho tarzida voqelanadi.

Tilshunoslikda baho nazariyasi muammosiga qiziqishning ortishi natijasida ilmiy tadqiqotlar yuzaga kelgan. Rus tilshunoslari Ye.M.Volf, N.D.Arutyunova, A.A.Ivin kabi tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlarida baholash va aksiologik modallikka doir qimmatli fikrlari mavjud⁹. Shuningdek, rus tilshunosligida L.P.Dronova, V.A.Maryanchik, A.A.Saltikova, O.M.Afanaseva, V.Yu.Kostyuchenko, A.A.Medova, S.V.Mosheva, A.S.Timishuk kabilarning ilmiy izlanishlari ham matnning turli ko'rinishlarida ifodalangan aksiologik modallikning tadqiqiga bag'ishlanadi¹⁰.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham modallik, subyektiv modallik va uning turlari, aksiologik baho va aksiologik modallik masalalari ma'lum darajada tadqiq etilgan¹¹. Bu tadqiqotlarda matn va uning ko'rinishlari, nutq hamda uning turlaridagi modallik hodisasining funksional, kognitiv, semantik, pragmatik xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

Subyektiv munosabat har bir og'zaki nutq turlarida turlicha ifodalanadi va har xil ifoda vositalariga ega. G'.Qambarov esa baho munosabatiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqot ishida bahoni pragmatikaning markaziy va asosiy tushunchalaridan biri ekanligini ta'kidlaydi hamda uning nazariy asoslanishi formal aksiologiyada o'z aksini topganligini qayd etib, sintaktik usul bilan baho ifodalanishida undalma, kirish so'z, kirish gap, modallik munosabati, inversiya va boshqa sintaktik uzvlar faol ishlatilishi mumkinligi haqida o'z fikrini bayon etadi. Olimning ilmiy

⁹ Назаров Қ. Қадриятлар тизими: барқарорлик ва ўзгарувчанлик диалектикаси (аксиологиянинг ижтимоий фалсафий муаммолари). Фалсафа фанлари д-ри дис. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б.157.Багаутдинова Г. Человек во фразеологии: антропоцентрические и аксиологические аспекты. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук –Уфа, 2007. – С.27. 35.

¹⁰ Вольф Е.М. Функциональная семантика оценки. – Изд. 2-е, доп. – М., 2002. – 280 с. ; Ивин А.А. Основания логики оценок. – Москва, 1970. – 230 с. Арутюнова Н.Д. Об объекте общей оценки // Вопросы языкознания. – Вып. 3. – Москва, 1985. – С. 13- 24;

¹¹ Саттарова Р.В. Средства моделирования властных отношений в политическом дискурсе (на материале дискурса Д.Кэмерона). Дис. .. канд. филол. наук.– Уфа, 2019. – С.25.

xulosasiga ko‘ra, o‘zbek tilida baho munosabati nominativ ma‘no ustiga qo‘yilgan aksiologik ma‘no orqali yuzaga chiqadi va u turli xil vositalar orqali ifodalanadi¹².

Ma‘lumki, aksiologik baho dastavval falsafa fanida obyekt sifatida o‘rganilgan. Keyinchalik bu jarayon tilshunoslik (lingvistika)ning tadqiq obyektlari sirasiga kiritildi¹³. E.Ibragimova “O‘zbek tili lingvistikasining aksiologik tadqiqi” nomli monografiyasida aksiologik bahoning ham falsafiy, ham lingvistik kategoriya sifatida namoyon bo‘lishi, bahoning estetik funksiyasi haqida o‘z fikrlarini bayon etgan. Olimaning fikricha, “baho ma‘nosi obyekt va subyekt munosabatlari asosida yuzaga chiqadi, ya‘ni so‘zlovchi (subyekt) obyektдан ta‘sirlansa yoki unga o‘z munosabatini bildirish istagi tug‘ilsa, o‘z fikrini bayon qiladi. Natijada baho munosabati yuzaga chiqadi”¹⁴. Demak, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda fanlararo bog‘liqlikka asoslangan lisoniy aksiologik tadqiqotlar tilshunoslik jihatdan yangi bo‘lsa-da, aksiologik baho falsafa, mantiq kabi fanlar tarkibida uzoq rivojlanish tarixiga ega va hozirgi kunda dunyo tilshunoslari tomonidan qiziqish bilan o‘rganilmoqda.

Yuqorida ko‘rib o‘tilgan tadqiqotlarning barchasi ham tildagi baho munosabatini yoritib berishda o‘ziga xos o‘ringa ega va ma‘no-mazmun jihatidan bir-birini to‘ldiradi. Lekin subyektiv munosabat semantikasining turli tizimli tillardan hisoblangan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalashi, baholashning boshqa semantik hodisalar bilan munosabati masalalari yetarlicha tadqiq etilmagan.

“*Subyektiv munosabat semantikasining yondosh hodisalarga munosabati*” nomi ostidagi faslda mazkur kategoriyaning modallik, baholash, emotsionallik, intensivlik kabi kategoriyalarga munosabati masalalari tahlilga tortiladi. S.E.Rodionovanning fikriga ko‘ra, mazkur kategoriya bir tomondan, obyektiv kategoriyalar: obyektivlik, subyektivlik, umumiylik, xususiylik, sifat, miqdor, me‘yor bilan, boshqa tomondan, esa subyektiv-pragmatik kategoriyalar: modallik, emotsionallik, baholash, ekspressivlik kabilar bilan bog‘liq¹⁵. Darhaqiqat, subyektivlik kategoriyasi o‘z mazmun mundarijasini sifat, miqdor, me‘yor kabi kategoriyalar mazmuni bilan aloqadorlikda tashkil etadi.

Tilshunoslikda modallik kategoriyasi gap semantikasining eng muhim belgisi sifatida o‘rganiladi. V. G. Gakning qayd etishicha, “tilshunoslikda modallik deganda, odatda, so‘zlovchining ifodalanayotgan fikrga munosabatini bildiruvchi grammatik-semantik kategoriya yoki so‘zlovchining gap mazmuniga bo‘lgan

¹² Якубов Ж. Модаллик категориясининг мантиқ ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. Филол.фанлари д-ри...дис. – Тошкент, 2006. – Б.13. Қамбаров Ф. Баҳо муносабати ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши (Шахслараро муносабат асосида). Филол.фанлари номзоди. ...дис. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.47.

¹³Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив–прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол.фанлари д-ри... дис. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.194. 87 Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий-маданий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари д-ри...дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б.26.

¹⁴ Ибрагимова Е. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг аксиологик тадқиқи. Ўқув услубий қўлланма. – Фарғона, 2018. – 84 б.

¹⁵ Родионова С. Интенсивность.и его место в ряду других семантических категорий/ С.Е. Радионова// Славянский вестник. Вып. 2. – М.: МАКС - Press, 2004. – С. 303

munosabati tushuniladi”¹⁶. Ushbu obyektiv voqelikni so‘zlovchi baholash tarzida qabul qiladi va uni o‘z ongida aks ettirib, voqelikka bo‘lgan subyektiv munosabatini har xil semantik kategoriyalar yordamida bayon qiladi.

Baho elementi tilning turli birliklari semantikasida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Baho kategoriyasi – baho semantikasi bilan birlashgan turli sath birliklari bo‘lib, nutq mazmuniga muallifning ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabatini ifodalaydi. Baho so‘zlovchi yoki nutq subyektining borliqdagi narsa va hodisalarga munosabatidir. Baholash harakati subyektning obyektga munosabati namunasidir va bu munosabat voqelanishida obyektning subyekt uchun ahamiyatli tomoniga e‘tibor qaratiladi, alohida urg‘u beradi. So‘zlar semantik belgilariga ko‘ra baholash jihatdan neytral hamda bevosita baho ifodalovchilarga bo‘linadi. Baho ifodalovchi so‘zlar doirasida, o‘z navbatida, ikki guruh, ya‘ni ijobiy va salbiy baho ifodalovchilar farqlanadi. Tilshunoslikda bu ko‘pincha (+ / -) tarzida belgilanadi. Leksik birlikning baholovchi komponenti deyilganida odatda shu tilda so‘zlashuvchi kishilarning ongida shakllangan lisoniy faktlarga subyektiv munosabati tushuniladi. Bunday munosabat yaxshi, yomon yoki neytral munosabat bo‘lishi mumkin.

Intensivlik va baholash kategoriyalari semantik jihatdan murakkab aloqadadir. Shunisi muhimki, har qanday belgining intensivlik baholash kvalifikatsiyasi bilan uyg‘unlashadi. Bunda so‘z ma‘nolari bir vaqtning o‘zida intensivlik va emotsionallik semalarini qamrab oladi. Bu hol esa baholash komponentining yuqori darajada bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Qiyoslaymiz: ingliz tilida *terribly or awfully love/hate.2) tremendously beautiful/ugly.*

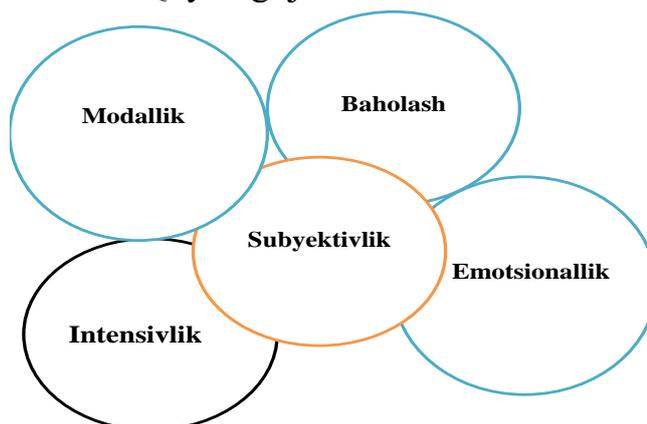
Intensifikatorlardagi sof salbiy baho belgisi ko‘p hollarda yo‘qoladi. Bunday vaziyatda intensivlik baholashga olib keluvchi vositalar emotsionallik va baholash ma‘nolarini aks ettiradi. “Baholash harakatining har qanday ko‘rinishi idrok va nutq subyektining faoliyati bilan bog‘liq holda tavsiflanadi”¹⁷. Zotan, intensivlik baholashning me‘yoriy o‘lchovi hisoblanadi.

Nutqda emotsionallikning ifodalanishini ko‘rib chiqilsa, emotsiya bilan birga baho munosabati ifodalanishi ko‘zga tashlanadi: –*Ho, bo‘yiz yetmagandan keyin puf sassiq bo‘ldimi!* (O‘.Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari 54 - bet) gapida ham emotsionallik, ham baho munosabati ifodalanganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Shunisi e‘tiborga molikki, emotsionallik bu his-tuyg‘uga ega so‘zlar, til sath vositalari orqali namoyon bo‘luvchi hodisadir. Emotsionallik baho ifodalanishi semantik jihatdan o‘zaro farqlanadi. Emotsionallikni ifodalovchi nutq birliklarining barchasi ham baho munosabatini ifodalay olmaydi. Ba‘zi emotsional so‘zlar (masalan, ayrim undov so‘zlar: *allo, xo‘sh, kisht*) baho tushunchasiga ega emas. Masalan: – *Xo‘sh...–dedi dadam salmoqlab. – Ishni do‘ppidan boshlaymiz.* (O‘.Hoshimov. Ikki eshik orasi. 68 -bet).

¹⁶ Гак В.Г Семантика структуры слова как компонент семантической структуры высказывания // Семантическая структура слова. Психологические исследования. – М.: Наука, 1971. - С. 78 - 96.

¹⁷ Абдуллаев А .Интенсивликни ифдаловчи аналитик формалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти . – Тошкент, 1973. - № 1. - Б. 36-39.

Yuqorida keltirilgan subyektivlik, modallik, baholash, intensivlik, ekspressivlik, emotsionallik kabi kategoriyalar sharhidan shunday xulosa qilish mumkinki, bizning nazarimizda bular orasida subyektivlik kategoriyasi keng qamrovli tushuncha bo‘lib, o‘z ichiga modallik, baholash, emotsionallik, intensivlik kabilarni qamrab oladi. Chunki mazkur kategoriyalarning qo‘llanish doirasi turlicha bo‘lsa-da, ularning yagona maqsadi so‘zlovchining moddiy borliqdagi narsa-hodisalarga subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashdan iboratdir. Ta’kidlab o‘tganimizdek, subyektiv munosabat esa ijobiy, neytral yoki salbiy baho orqali voqelanadi. Mazkur kategoriyalar kesishishi ham mumkin yoxud nutqda alohida – alohida ham kelishi mumkin. Quyidagi jadvalda ularni kesishi ko‘rsatilgan.



Belgi obyektiv va subyektiv olamlarda sifat, miqdor jihatlardan turli - tuman bo‘lganligi uchun butun olamni o‘zida aks ettiruvchi til subyektiv munosabat semantikasi o‘zining turli sath birliklari hamda vositalari yordamida aks ettirishga harakat qiladi. Quyida har bir sath tahliliga qisqacha to‘xtalamiz.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalovchi birliklarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi*” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, uning birinchi faslida ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasining fonetik sathda voqelanishi masalalariga e’tibor qaratiladi.

Fonetik sathda subyektiv munosabat ifodalashda intonatsiya alohida ahamiyatga ega. Gapning boshlanish va tugash chegaralari ana shu intonatsiyada ko‘rinadi. Garchi intonatsiya gap mazmunini jiddiy o‘zgartira olmasa ham, so‘zlovchining subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Nutq tarkibida baho munosabati segment vositalar orqali asosan quyidagi ko‘rinishlarda aks etadi: a) unli tovushlarni kuchli talaffuz qilish: *Kind Heaven! What a realization of paradise! What a consummation of luxury!* (Th.Dreiser. An American tragedy. P. 36); b) unli tovushlarni cho‘zib talaffuz qilish: – *E-e, bor-e, xo‘p, o‘shaman, lekin seni unutganman, nima desang, deyaver, hozir ko‘zini yog‘ bosib, o‘zgargan nomardman.*; v) undosh tovushlarni qavatlash: “*Will you listen to this now?*” *exclaimed Hegglund, dramatically.* (Th.Dreiser. An American tragedy. P. 56).

Baho munosabatining unlilar orqali yuzaga chiqishi uchun tovushning cho‘ziq yoki qisqa aytilishi ahamiyatli sanaladi. Lekin bunda unlilarning cho‘ziq yoki qisqa talaffuz qilinishi farqlanuvchi yoki farqlanmovchilik xususiyatini ko‘rsatishini ham unutmazlik va buni unlilarni cho‘ziq yoki zarb bilan talaffuz qilish orqali baho xususiyatini namoyon qilishi bilan adashtirmaslik kerak. Masalan:

unlilarning uzun-qisqalik xususiyati o'zbek va rus tillari uchun farqlanmovchi, lekin ingliz, nemis, fransuz, qirg'iz, turkman tillari uchun esa farqlanuvchidir. Ingliz tilida *eat* [i:t] – *it* [it] so'zlaridagi cho'ziqlik ma'no farqlashga xizmat qiladi.

Undov so'zlar orqali baho munosabati yuzaga kelganida biz unlilarni cho'zish yoki undoshlarni qavatlash orqali baho munosabati yuzaga kelishini ko'p kuzatamiz. Masalan, jahlni bildirgan: *daamn! zoundsss!*, ma'qullash: *hurrah!*, achchiqlanish: *bother! ouch! Cut my bangs reaaaal short. Whoops!*, mensimalik: *baah! phooey!*, mamnuniyat: *goody! yippee!*, nafrat: *aargh! rot!*, zavqlanish: *wahoo! zowie!*, qo'rquv: *eeek!*, og'riq: *ooow! oouch!*, hayrat va ajablanish: *woow! dear meee!*.

Intonatsiya unsurlaridan biri bo'lgan pauza ham og'zaki va yozma nutqda muhim ro'l o'ynaydi. Qaysi so'zga diqqat tortiladigan bo'lsa, o'sha so'z pauza orqali ajratiladi. Temp, tembr, urg'u kabi intonatsiya komponentlari ham nutqni ekspressiv, ifodali qilishda hamda so'zlovchining subyektiv munosabatini ifodalashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Agar so'zning oxiri baland ovoz bilan talaffuz qilinsa, u shubha, ishonchsizlik, hayratlanish kabi holatlarni ifodalaydi. Masalan: *He is a student.*

So'zlovchi nutq jarayonida mazmun e'tiboriga ko'ra muhim sanalgan so'zni ta'kidlab, baland ovoz bilan aytadi, shu so'zga tinglovchining diqqatini jalb qiladi. Bunda bevosita logik urg'udan foydalaniladi. Mazkur urg'u orqali gapdagi istalgan so'zni ta'kidlash, bo'rttirish imkoniyati mavjud. Masalan: *I saw my friend yesterday – Men kecha aynan o'zimming do'stimni ko'rdim.* Quyidagi misollarda **ijobiy baho** munosabatini unlilarni cho'zish orqali ifodalanishini ko'rib chiqamiz: «*That's it! Thaaat's a good boy. Fine boy. Fine, manly little fellow. Two thousand verses is a great many – very, very great many*» (M. Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. P. 86) Bu misolda ijobiy baho bir necha til vositalari, xususan, [æ] unlisini cho'zish, *good, fine* kabilarda denotat asosida, *little fellow, two thousand verses, a great many – very, very great many* larda leksemalarning sintagmatik munosabati orqali ifodalanyapti.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasining morfologik sathda ifodalanishi deb nomlangan faslda ingliz va o'zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabatni voqelantiruvchi affikslar tahlilga tortiladi. Tadqiqotimiz natijalariga ko'ra, tillarda morfemalarning so'z yasovchi va shakl yasovchi turlari mazkur semantikani voqelantirishda faol ishtirok etishini e'tirof etish joiz: masalan, *ingliz tilida*, affiksal morfemalar: 1) -un: *untiring, unprecedented, unlimited*; 2) -in: *invincible, incurable, indivisible*; 3) -ly: *continuously, totally, endlessly*; 4) -less: *fearless, heartless, endless*; 5) super-: *supersonic, supernatural*; 6) hyper-: *hyperconcept, hypercorrect*; 7) ultra-: *ultraviolet*; 8) archi-: *archibishop, archiangel*; 9) extra-: *extraordinary, extralinguistic*; 10) ever-: *evergreen, ever-frozen*, 11) multi-: *multi-millionaire, multi-profile*; 12) over-: *overripe, overactive, overambitious, overcareful, overripe*; 13) out-: *outswim, outfight, outrage* kabi.

Bundan tashqari ingliz tilida *-ie, -y, -let, -ling, -ette* qo'shimchalari ham kichraytirish-erkalash ma'nosini bildirgan otlarni yasab, ijobiy baho munosabati hosil qiladi: *doggie, kitty, dolly, daddy, whoopsy, whoopsies, oopsy, owie, wowie,*

dearie, righty, oopsies, ouchies, oldie, blackie, booklet, gooseling, kitchenette. Ingliz tilida *mis-* salbiy bahoni namoyon qiluvchi soʻzlar yasaydi: *misbehavior, misfortune, mismanagement*, yana bir old qoʻshimcha *multi-* neytral boʻyoqdorlikni koʻrsatuvchi soʻzlar (*multigym, multiple sclerosis*) yasashga xizmat qilsa, *multilation* soʻzida lotin tilidan ingliz tiliga oʻzlashgan *lotion* soʻziga qoʻshilib, salbiy maʼno boʻyoqdorligi hosil qiladi: *His book contains very many gruesome accounts of murder and mutilation, and page after page describing torture in almost salacious detail.* Ingliz tilida *un-, in-, dis-, mis-, ir-, im-* kabi qoʻshimchalar salbiy baho munosabatini bildiradi: *unbearable, unholy, disgust* kabi.

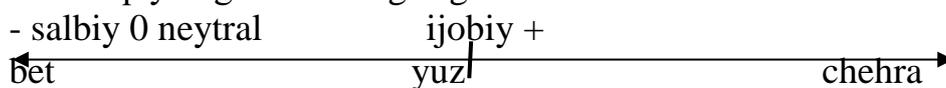
Ingliz tilida *-ful, -ly, -ie, -y* qoʻshimchalari ijobiy boʻyoqdorlikni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi: *joyful, lovely, lively.* Oʻzbek tilida quyidagi qoʻshimchalar kontekst tarkibida subyektiv baho boʻyoqdorligiga ega: *-xon, -bek, -oy -toy, -cha, -chak, -chok, -chiq, -gina, -jon, bibi.*

Subyektiv baho, subyektiv munosabat oʻxshatilgan predmetga *-chak, -choq, -chiq* affikslerini qoʻshib kichraytirish orqali yuzaga keladi. Masalan, *qoʻgʻirchoqdek qiz va qiz; qoʻzichoqday bola va bola; kelinchak bahor va bahor* kabi. Birinchi qatordagi aniqlovchili otlar bilan ikkinchi qatordagi otlarni (qiz, bola, bahor bir xildagi qolipga solish mumkin emas. Yuqoridagi morfemalardan tashqari, ularning *-cha, -loq (a-loq), -lar, -cha, day/dek, -la-, kila-* kabi morfemalar subyektiv munosabat ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning keyingi fasli “*Chogʻichtirilayotgan tillarda subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalovchi leksik vositalar*” deb atalgan va bunda asosan subyektiv munosabat ifodalovchi leksik birliklar tahlil etilgan. Bizning eng soʻnggi besh jildli “Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati” boʻyicha aniqlagan materiallarimiz shuni koʻrsatdiki, unda ot soʻz turkumiga oid subyektiv munosabat semantikasi soʻzlar: jami 650 ta, sifat soʻz turkumiga oid soʻzlar jami 600 ta, feʼl soʻz turkumiga oid jami 300 tadir. Biz quyida izohli lugʻatda hamda leksikologiya darsliklaridagi maʼnolarga ularning semantik (mavzu) guruhlari asosida hamda ijobiy, salbiy, neytral baho ifodalovchi leksemalar sifatida umumiy tavsif berishga harakat qildik. Subyektiv munosabat ifodalovchi ijobiy va salbiy boʻyoqdor soʻzlar guruhini semantik jihatdan tahlil qiladigan boʻlsak, ular orasida neytral bahoga nisbatan oʻzaro darajalanish mavjudligi koʻzga tashlanadi.

“Kishi boshining old qismi” maʼnosi boʻyicha: *yuz –bet – aft – bashara – chehra – jamol –diydor – oraz – uzor –ruxsor.* *Aft* soʻzi *bet* soʻziga nisbatan salbiy ottenkaga ega. *Bashara* soʻzida salbiy ottyonka *aft* soʻziga nisbatan kuchli. *Chehra* ijobiy ottenkaga ega. *Jamol* soʻzida esa ijobiy ottenka chehradagiga nisbatan kuchli¹⁸. Ushbu soʻzlarning darajalanish shkalasi quyidagi koʻrinishga ega:

Jamol ← chehra ← yuz → bet → aft → bashara → turq kabi¹⁹. Ayni holat oʻzbek tilida quyidagi koʻrinishga ega:



¹⁸Хожиев А.П. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1974. – Б. 234.

¹⁹ Бозоров О. Ўзбек тилида даражаланиш. — Тошкент. 1995. — Б. 71.

Salbiy munosabatlar ham soʻz va soʻz birikmasi bilan ifodalanadi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda salbiy munosabatni ifodalovchi undalmalarda, asosan, salbiy maʼno va salbiy emotsiya ifodalovchi ot, otlashgan sifatlar, sifatdoshlar (ingliz tilida: *fool, buddy, idiot, moron, silly, mad, bullshit, stupid, bloody, crybaby, beast, ungrateful, dirty, filthy* va boshqa; oʻzbek tilida: *iblis, jinni, nomard, qotil, benomus, satang, shilqim, uyatsiz, ayyor, beadab, befarosat, ablah, nodon, badbaxt, tentak, yaramas, ahmoq, juvonmarg, koʻrnamak, imonsiz, betamiz, benomus, mishiqi, maraz, iflos, eshshak, yirtqich, qirchangʻi, boyvachcha, pes, haromi, shukursiz, dinsiz, sharmanda, dushman, gʻalamis* va metaforizatsiyaga uchrovchi hayvonlar nomlari (ingliz tilida: *ass, swine, pig, dog, fox, ape, baboon, cat* kabi.; oʻzbek tilida: *eshshak, choʻchqa, it, tulki, maymun, mushuk, sichqon* kabi, diniy atamalar (*devil, witch, monster, jodugar, shayton, ajina*) ishlatiladi: What did you say to me, **fool?**

Odatda ingliz tilida oʻzbek tilidan farqli oʻlaroq salbiy munosabat ifodalovchi soʻzlar oldidan **you** olmoshi ishlatiladi: (*you bastard, you swine, you idiot, you silly, you fool, you brute, you devil, you oaf, you ass, rubbish*) va boshqa. Masalan: Oh, get out, **you idiot!** Har ikki tilda ham salbiy munosabat ifodalovchi undalmalarning soʻz birikmasi bilan ifodalanishi keng tarqalgan. Bunday birikmalar asosini har ikkala tilda yadrosi ot boʻlgan soʻz birikmalari hosil qiladi. Otdan oldin yoki keyin salbiy munosabat yoki emotsiya ifodalovchi sifatlar, sifatdoshlar (oʻzbek tilida ravishdoshlar), (*evil, barbarous, foolish, brute, mad, rotten; baloga uchragur, qurib ketgur, yer yutkur, boʻying lahatda chirigur, oting oʻchkur, aroqxoʻr, tekinxoʻr, oqpadar, lattachaynar, padar laʼnat/padaringa laʼnat, esipast* kabi: Get up, **you foolish man**, get up. Hoy, itdan tarqagan shaytonlar, meni qoʻyib yuboringlar, -deya qichqirdi Javhar (Исмоилий М. Фарғона тонг отгунча. 78 бет).

Bobning keyingi fasli “*Subyektiv munosabat semantikasining sintaktik vositalari chogʻishtirma tadqiqi*” deb nomlanadi. Maʼlumki, sintaktik sathda subyektiv munosabat ifodalashda sintaktik-semantik usul alohida oʻrin tutadi va muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki har qanday gapning mazmuniy mundarijasi diktal va modal maʼnolarning munosabatidan iborat boʻladi.

Gap baho ifodalash uchun vosita boʻlar ekan, unda asosan baho obyekt va subyekt munosabati tarzida yuzaga chiqadi. Shunga asosan, sintaktik usul bilan baho ifodalanishida: takror, undalma, kirish soʻz, modallik, inversiya, mantiqiy urgʻu kabilar orqali baho ifodalanishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Masalan: *Sohangiz nima, uka? – doʻxtir gʻalati qaradi*. Ushbu misolda doktorning subyektga munosabati *uka* murojaat shakli (undalma) orqali namoyon boʻlmoqda. Bu oʻrinda *uka* murojaat shakli orqali adresant adresatga aql oʻrgatish, undan koʻra koʻp narsani bilishi (chunki u katta) kabi pragmatik maʼno anglashiladiki, natijada undalma orqali salbiy baho munosabati ifodalanmoqda.

Ingliz tilida ham baho munosabati gapda undalmalar, soʻz takrorlari, inversiya, urgʻu, sarkazmlar va shuningdek leksik baho munosabatini anglatuvchi soʻzlar orqali, if shart ergashgan gaplar qiyoslash taqqoslash yoki zidlash orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Oʻzbek tilida takrorning shunday turlari borki, ular ifodalanmish

yoki soʻz maʼnosi ifodalagan belgining yanada kuchaytirilishi uchun xizmat qiladi. Bular sifat va ravishlar asosida vujudga kelgan takrorlardir. Ulardan biri chiqish kelishigi asosida shakllangan takroridir: *donolarning donosi, yomonlarning yomoni, yaxshilarning yaxshisi* kabi. Инглиз тилида: *horror of horrors, wonder of wonders: One day it was discovered, horror of horrors, that a gang of gypsies had been living there.* Bunda butundan qism (yakka) boshqalarga qaraganda oʻz xususiyati, belgisining ortiqqligi asosida ajratiladi.

Ingliz tilida quyidagi soʻz birikmalari subyektiv munosabat ifodalashga xizmat qiladi: *a) for ever, for good, for centuries /for years/, on /the/ earth /not on earth/, in the world /not in the world/, for the world /not for the world/, thousands of pardons, to say a hundred times va h.k..*

“Subyektiv munosabat semantikasining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobda lingvokulturologiya antropotsentrik paradigmaning asosiy yoʻnalishlaridan biri sifatida, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida subyektiv munosabatning frazeologik birliklar orqali voqelanishi hamda oʻxshatish va metaforalar orqali subyektiv munosabatni ifodalanishi kabi masalalar tahlilga tortiladi.

Maʼlumki, XIX asrning 70-yillaridan boshlab tillarning yashash sharoiti qandayligi masalasi tadqiqotchilar eʼtiborini koʻproq oʻziga torta boshladi va buning natijasida qiyosiy-tarixiy tilshunoslik bagʻridan yangi yoʻnalish oʻsib chiqdi. Ushbu tilshunoslik asosiy eʼtiborni tarixiy yozma yodgorliklar tilini oʻrganishga va bobotil holatini tiklashga qaratdi. Ular bevosita nutqiy jarayonni oʻrganishda katta muvaffaqiyatlarga erishgan boʻlsa ham, lekin tilni muayyan elementlarning oʻzaro munosabatidan tashkil topgan butunlik ekanligini, uning koʻp pogʻonali ichki tuzilishini, belgili tabiatini yoritib berishga ojizlik qildi va uning bagʻridan yuqoridagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishga asosiy eʼtiborni qaratgan sistem-struktur tilshunoslik maydonga keldi²⁰. Tilni munosabatlar sistemasi sifatida oʻrganish natijasida sistem-struktur tilshunoslik umumiylik va xususiylik, mohiyat va hodisa kabi dialektik kategoriyalar asosida til va nutqni farqladi. Struktur tilshunoslik tilning ichki tuzilishini modellashtirgan holda oʻrganishga harakat qildi. Lekin nutqiy faoliyatda soʻzlovchining rolini, lisoniy birliklarning mazmuniy tomonini oʻrganish eʼtibordan chetda qoldi. Bu esa tilshunoslik oldiga yana yangi vazifalar qoʻydi.

XXI asr boʻsagʻasida anʼanaviy va struktur tilshunoslik bagʻridan antropotsentrik lingvistika oʻsib chiqdi. Mazkur tilshunoslikda inson markaziy oʻringa chiqdi. Antropotsentrik tilshunoslikning yetakchi yoʻnalishlaridan biri hisoblangan lingvokulturologiya tilshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik, etnografiya, psixolingvistika sohalari oraliqʻida yuzaga kelgan boʻlib, tilning madaniyat, etnos, milliy mentallik bilan oʻzaro aloqasi va taʼsirini antropotsentrik paradigma tamoyillari asosida oʻrganadi. Lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar har bir tilga xos boʻlib, ular muayyan jamiyatning turmush tarzi, taraqqiyoti va rivojlanishidagi yoʻlini aks ettiradi. Tillarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini oʻrganish boʻyicha koʻpgina olimlar A.Vejbitskaya, V.Vorobev, S.Vorkachev, N.Djusupov,

²⁰ Нурмонов А. Лингвистик таълимотнинг янги bosqichi// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 2008. № 6. – Б. 50-54.

V.Karasik, V.Krasnix, V.Maslova, I.Olshanskiy, E.Oparina, D.Ashurova, S.Akbarova kabilar tadqiqot olib borishgan. Bu tadqiqotlarda turli xalqlarning tillariga oid bo‘lgan konseptlar qiyosiy o‘rganilgan.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar tahlili nomi ostidagi faslda asosiy e‘tibor ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ijobiy yoki salbiy baho ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar xususida fikr yuritadi. Ma‘lumki, tilning frazeologik fondi ma‘lum bir xalqning urf-odati, turmush tarzi, madaniyati va mentalitetini aks ettiruvchi muhim ma‘lumotlar manbai hisoblanadi. Chunki frazeologizmlarda muayyan xalqning miflari, udumlari, rivoyatlari, urf-odatlari o‘z aksini topgan bo‘ladi. Frazeologik birliklar obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va emotsionallikni yuzaga keltiruvchi muhim vositalardan bo‘lib, ular badiiy matnlarning ifodaviy ta‘sirchanligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shuning uchun ham frazeologik birlik (FB)lar ixcham, ma‘no jihatidan salmoqdor va ta‘sirchan birliklar hisoblanadi. Frazeologik birliklar til egasi bo‘lgan xalqning ma‘naviyati, urf-odati, kasbi, turmush tarzi, o‘tmishi, voqelikka munosabati bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir.

Har bir lingvomadaniyatda shu xalqning mentalitetini, uning o‘ziga xos milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi turg‘un o‘xshatishlar mavjud bo‘ladi. Masalan, “o‘zbek tilidagi musichaday beozor (odam) o‘xshatishini boshqa tillarda uchratish qiyin. Musichaday o‘xshatish etalonida milliy-madaniy konnotatsiya mavjud, unda “beozorlik” belgisining o‘zbekcha xos ta‘kidi yaqqol o‘z ifodasini topgan. Musichaga xos yumshoq tabiat va harakat o‘zbek idrokida ijobiy talqin topishidan tashqari, bu mushfiq qush haqidagi islomiy rivoyat ham musichaday etalonining an‘anaga kirishiga ta‘sir etgani ehtimoldan holi emas. Ana shu tariqa musichaday beozor turg‘un o‘xshatishi beozorlikning o‘zbekcha o‘lchovi sifatida tamoman milliy obraz maqomini olgan”. Lekin hamma lingvomadaniyatlarda ham shunday emas. Masalan, ingliz tilida “beozorlik” timsoli sifatida “kabutar” qabul qilinganini kuzatish mumkin: *As harmless as a dove* (Musichaday beozor) birikmasini uchratish mumkin. O‘xshatishlar orqali yuzaga keladigan frazeologik birliklar har bir xalqning iqlimi, fauna va florasida, joylashgan hududining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ham yaratiladi. Mif, ertak, doston va badiiy asar qahramonlari vositasida ham muayyan o‘xshatishlarning vujudga kelganligini kuzatish mumkin. Jumladan, o‘zbek tilida “baquvvat, pahlavon, gavdali, juda ham kuchli, bahodir” ma‘nosida Alpomishday; ingliz tilida “as brave as Robim Hood” iborasi qo‘llaniladi.

Faktik til materialining tahlili komparativ frazeologik birliklar subyektiv munosabat ifodalovchi faol vositalar ekanligini ko‘rsatdi. Komparativ frazeologik birliklar turli maqsad ifodalarini berishda faol qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, o‘ta ko‘p ovqat iste‘mol qiladigan kishilarga nisbatan quyidagi komparativ frazeologik birliklari orqali salbiy baho ifodalanadi: *as greedy as a wolf, as greedy as a pig, as greedy as a dog*. O‘zbek tilida esa mazkur holatni “moldek ovqat emoq” iborasi orqali berish mumkin. Kishi gavdasining o‘ta semizligini ifodalashda esa: *as fat as butter, as fat as a pig*, o‘zbek tilida ham *cho‘chqadek semiz* iborasi qo‘llaniladi.

Inson, birinchi navbatda, boshqa insonning tashqi ko‘rinishini ko‘rish sezgisi orqali qabul qiladi. Demak, “subyektiv munosabat” haqidagi eng birinchi estetik baho ko‘rish orqali beriladi va ijobiy hamda salbiy munosabat bildiriladi. Ijobiy baho ifodasini quyidagi iboralarda ko‘rishimiz mumkin: *sweets to the sweet; out of this world; graceful as a swan; prince charming; as pretty as a picture; may queen; a dolly bird; a slick chick; fair as lily; a feast to the eye; a glamour girl; as sweet as honey; as handsome as young Greek god* kabi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan frazeologik iboralardan ham bilish mumkinki, inson, birinchi navbatda, boshqa insonning tashqi ko‘rinishini ko‘rish sezgisi orqali qabul qiladi. Demak, “subyektiv munosabat” haqidagi eng birinchi estetik baho ko‘rish orqali beriladi va ijobiy hamda salbiy munosabat bildiriladi. Ko‘rish sezgisi orqali ko‘rib, go‘zallikka maftun bo‘lish haqidagi frazeologik iboralar, ayniqsa, ingliz lingvomadaniyatida ko‘p uchraydi.

Bobning uchinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasining o‘xshatish va metaforalar orqali voqelanishi*” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, mazkur faslda o‘xshatish va metaforaning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

O‘xshatish, metafora kabi hodisalar tilshunoslikda komparativ troplar deb ham yuritiladi²¹. Bunda, albatta, o‘xshatishning asosida ham, metaforaning asosida ham qiyoslash-o‘xshatish usuli yotgani e‘tirof etiladi. Aslida metafora ham o‘xshatish, faqat u yashirin yoki qisqargan o‘xshatishdir²².

Lingvomadaniyatlarning aksariyatida ayni o‘xshatish etalonlari turli belgilarning o‘lchovi sifatida qo‘llanilishi mumkin: o‘zbek tilida “qo‘ydek yuvosh” ijobiy baho ifodalasa, ayni holat rus va ingliz xalqlari madaniyatida salbiy baho bo‘yoqdorligiga ega. Masalan, “tuya” arab xalqlari madaniyatida ijobiy baho ifodalaydi, ya‘ni ayollarning chiroyli va yoqimlilikini ifodalovchi ramzlardan hisoblanadi. Chunki Arabiston azaldan atrofi qumlik bilan o‘ralgan Sahroi Kabirda joylashgan bo‘lib, qadimda transport bo‘lmagan. O‘sha davrlarda eng muhim transport vositasi tuya bo‘lgan. Shu sababli ham, mazkur xalq madaniyatida “tuya” ijobiy baho ifodalovchi vosita sanalsa, boshqa xalqlarda, xususan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ham ushbu zoosemizm salbiy bo‘yoqqa ega, ya‘ni “beso‘naqay”likni ifodalaydi.

Hindlarda sohibjamol qizning yurishi filning ulug‘vor va mahobatli qadam tashlashiga muqoyasa qilinadi. Yoki hind ayoli sigirga qiyoslanganda u xursand bo‘ladi, chunki hind xalqining idrokida sigir go‘zallik timsoli sifatida gavdalanadi, shuning uchun mazkur holatlar ijobiy baho ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

Ayni tushuncha turli lingvomadaniyatlarda o‘zgacha ifoda vositalari, ya‘ni boshqacha o‘xshatish etalonlari vositasida aks ettirilishi mumkin. Masalan, baquvvat kishilarni o‘zbeklar va inglizlar *otga* muqoyasa qilishsa, ruslar *buqa* zoosemizmidan foydalanadi: “otday baquvvat”, “as strong as a horse”, “здоровый как бык” orqali ijobiy baho ifodalanadi. Yoki o‘zbeklar tinimsiz ishlaydigan, mehnat qiladigan kishilarni chumoliga (chumoliday), rus va inglizlar esa ariga

²¹ Аристотель. Риторика / Античные риторика. - М., МГУ, 1978, 134-6.

²² И. Арнольд. Стилистика современного английского языка. - Л., «Просвещение», 1973, 146-6.

o'xshatadilar: "chumolidek mehnatkash", "as busy as a bee" kabi. Subyektiv munosabat semantikasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari metaforizatsiya jarayonida yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Xalqning turmush tarzi, xo'jalik muhiti, ayrim an'ana va urf-odatlar, tabiiyki, tilning leksik sistemasida o'z in'ikosini topadi. Materiallar shuni ko'rsatadiki, har bir xalq o'z zoosemizmlari tizimiga ega va ularda o'ziga xos yo'sinda qo'llanish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Bu esa dunyoni qay tarzda ko'rish nuqtayi nazari bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Hayvonlar, qushlarning tovush chiqarish harakatini anglatuvchi so'zlar metaforik ma'noda qo'llanganda ham ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabat ifodalanadi: *sayramoq, kukulamoq, akillamoq, pirillamoq, g'ingshimoq, ulimoq, vaqillamoq, vaqirlamoq, vovag'lamoq, bo'kirmoq, o'kirmoq, chiyillamoq* kabi.

O'zbek tilida inson tashqi qiyofasiga baho berishda "dev", "alvasti", "ajina", "yalmog'iz" kabi leksemalar faol ishtirok etadi. Dev leksemasi ko'pincha erkak kishi tashqi ko'rinishining yoqimsizligi, beso'naqayligini kuchaytirib ifodalaydi: *Qizingizni erga bermay, devga berdingiz* (Исмоилий М. Фарғона тонг отгунча. 97-бет).

Ingliz xalqining barcha milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari so'zning semantik strukturasi o'z ifodasini topadi. Insonning ijobiy yoki salbiy baho ifodalashini voqelantirish ekstralingvistik omillarga bevosita bog'liqdir.

UMUMIY XULOSALAR

1. Obyektivlik va subyektivlik muammolari gnoseologik masalalar guruhiga taalluqli bo'lib, ular avvalo falsafa fanlari doirasida o'z yechimini topadi. Mazkur muammo nafaqat falsafa va mantiq, balki psixologiya hamda tilshunoslik fanlarining ham tadqiqot obyektiga kiradi. Falsafaning umumiylik-xususiyluk kategoriyasi, til va nutq masalalarini jiddiy o'rganila boshlanishi bunday tadqiqotlar mazmun mohiyatini chuqurroq anglashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. Subyektiv munosabat semantikasi modallik, baholash kabi kategoriyalar doirasida yuzaga chiqqanligi bois, tilshunoslikda mazkur muammoni ushbu kategoriyalar qurshovida o'rganishga qiziqish ortdi va natijada tilshunoslikda bir qancha ilmiy tadqiqotlar yuzaga kela boshladi. Ushbu izlanishlarda modallik, subyektiv modallik va uning turlari, aksiologik baho va aksiologik modallik, lingvistik baho, subyektiv baho va uning til sathlarida voqelanishi kabi masalalar tadqiqotlar obyektiga aylandi.

3. Baho va munosabat tushunchalari o'zaro bir-biri bilan bog'liq bo'lib, tilshunoslikda "baho munosabati", "subyektiv munosabat", "ijobiy munosabat", "salbiy munosabat" terminlari tilshunoslar tomonidan keng qo'llanilmoqda. Demak, "baho munosabati" termini orqali voqelikka nisbatan subyektiv munosabat bildirish mazmuni tushuniladi va baho munosabati nutqda til sath birliklari orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Baho munosabati ifodalanishida til sath vositalarining ijobiy va salbiy ma'no anglatishi asosiy o'ringa chiqadi.

4. Subyektiv munosabat semantikasi bir tomondan, obyektivlik, subyektivlik, umumiylik, xususiyluk, sifat, miqdor, me'yor kabi falsafiy kategoriyalar bilan, boshqa tomondan, esa subyektiv-pragmatik kategoriyalar bo'lmish: modallik,

emotsionallik, baholash, intensivlik, ekspressivlik kabilar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, u tilda ijobiy, salbiy yoki neytral baho tarzida voqelanadi.

5. Aksiologik baho semantik jihatdan lingvistik kategoriya va ekspressivlikning o‘ziga xos shaklidir. Tilda obyektiv baho – fikrni ifodalash imkoniyati sifatida, nutq tarkibida esa subyektiv baho – subyektning obyektga bildirgan qo‘shimcha munosabati tarzida qo‘llaniladi. Obyektivlik va subyektivlik bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi, taqozo etuvchi tushunchalar bo‘lib, ijtimoiy qonuniyatlarni aks ettiruvchi bazis va ustqurmaning lisoniy ifodasidir. Har qanday baho munosabati nutqda subyektivlik kasb etadi va subyektivlikdan xoli bo‘lgan nutq mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin emas.

6. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat ifodalashda intonatsiya va uning komponentlari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Baho munosabati asosan unli, undosh tovushlarni cho‘zish hamda qavatlash orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Muloqot jarayonida unli orqali baho munosabatini ifodalash undoshlarga qaraganda ko‘proq kuzatiladi. Shuningdek, har ikki til vakillari tomonidan salbiy baholash jarayonida tovushlarga, xususan, unli tovushlarga ko‘proq murojaat etiladi va voqelikka nisbatan subyektiv munosabat bildiriladi.

7. Morfologik sathda subyektiv munosabat ifodalashda har ikki tilda affikslar faol sanaladi. Tilimizdagi -cha, -choq, -chak, -loq qo‘shimchalari ekspressivlik ifodalovchi vosita bo‘lib, suyish, erkalash, yoqtirish, shuningdek, mensimaslik, tahqirlash, kesatish kabi subyektiv munosabat ma’nolarini ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilida -ie, -y, -let, -ling, -ette qo‘shimchalari kichraytirish-erkalash ma’nosi bildirgan otlari yasab, ijobiy baho munosabati hosil qiladi.

8. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining izohli lug‘atlaridan subyektiv munosabat ifodalovchi leksemalarni ajratib olib, ularni mavzu guruhlar bo‘yicha tahlil qilishganimizda ijobiy yoki salbiy baho ifodalovchi leksemalar ko‘proq ot, sifat va fe‘l so‘z turkumlariga xosligiga guvoh bo‘ldik.

9. Antropotsentrik paradigma tilni quruq struktura sifatida emas, balki jonli muloqot va kommunikatsiyaga asoslangan ochiq sistema sifatida o‘rganuvchi, boshqa sistemalar inson, jamiyat, madaniyat kabilar bilan uzviy aloqadorlikda tahlil etuvchi, insonni til ichida yoki tilni inson ichida tahlil etishga yo‘naltirilgan g‘oyalar yig‘indisidir. Lingvokulturologiya haqida so‘z yuritganda shuni alohida e‘tiborga olish lozimki, u o‘rganadigan til birliklari til va madaniyat elementlarining sintezi hisoblanadi.

10. Frazeologik birliklar obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va emotsionallikni yuzaga keltiruvchi muhim vositalardan bo‘lib, ular badiiy matnlarning ifodaviy ta’sirchanligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shuning uchun ham frazeologik birlik (FB)lar ixcham, ma’no jihatidan salmoqdor va ta’sirchan birliklar hisoblanadi. Frazeologik birliklar til egasi bo‘lgan xalqning ma’naviyati, urf-odati, kasbi, turmush tarzi, o‘tmishi, voqelikka munosabati bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir.

11. Insonning dunyoni bilishida o‘xshatish-qiyoslash katta o‘rin tutadi. Ikki yoki undan ortiq predmet yoki tushunchani o‘xshash yoki farqli jihatlarini aniqlash maqsadida qiyoslash, taqqoslash tashqi dunyoni bilishning eng keng tarqalgan mantiqiy usullaridan biri sifatida inson faoliyatining deyarli barcha sohalarida kuzatiladi. Tilida metaforik qo‘llanish natijasida emotsional-ekspressiv ma’no

hosil qiluvchi ko'p so'zlar mavjud. Bular orasida zoonimlar (kishilarning obrazli xarakteristikasini berish maqsadida hayvonlar, parrandalar, hasharotlar nomlarini metaforik ma'noda qo'llash) alohida o'rin tutadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.03/31.03.2021/Fil.76.05 ON AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES UNDER NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

KOKAND STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

IKHTIYOROV AZAMJON AVAZJON UGLI

**SEMANTICS OF SUBJECTIVE ATTITUDE IN NON-RELATED
LANGUAGES AND ITS LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES**
(on the examples of English and Uzbek languages)

**10.00.06 – Comparative literary studies, Contrastive linguistics
and Translation studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PHD) IN
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Namangan – 2024

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Scientific supervisor:

Bazarov Oybek Odilovich,
candidate of philological sciences,
associate professor

Official opponents:

Vositov Volijon Abduvahobovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc),
professor

Xayrullayev Xurshid Zayniyevich
Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc),
professor

Leading organization:

Uzbekistan State World Languages university

The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of the Scientific Council numbered PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.76.05 at Namangan State University on ____, 2024 at ____ (Address: 316, Uychi street, Namangan city, 160107. Tel.: (99869) 228-85-01; fax: (99869) 228-85-02; e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

The dissertation is available in the Information Resource center of Namangan State University (registered under № ____). Address: 316, Uychi street, Namangan city, 160107. Tel: (99869) 228-85-01.

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A.I.Ziyayev

Chairman of the Scientific Council on
Awarding Scientific Degrees, Doctor of
Philological Sciences, professor

N.A.Mamadjonova

Scientific Secretary of the Scientific
Council on Awarding Scientific Degrees,
doctor of philosophy (PhD) in pedagogical
sciences

Q.A.Siddiqov

Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the
Scientific Council on Awarding Scientific
Degrees, Candidate of Philological sciences
associate professor.

INTRODUCTION (annotation of the doctoral (PhD) dissertation)

Actuality and significance of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, a certain amount of attention is paid to issues such as the ontological nature of the semantics of subjective relations, in particular, the existence of these semantics at different linguistic levels and their status in paradigmatic, syntagmatic, hierarchical relations. In particular, today the analysis of the semantics of subjective attitude in the material of different systematic languages, the research of its specific features, the research of linguistic units that represent values in the language are of urgent importance. This, of course, determines the need to study the semantics of subjective relations in different systematic languages. Therefore, the cross-research of the concept of subjective attitude and related linguistic-cultural, linguistic-cognitive features is one of the urgent issues in linguistics.

In world linguistics, the research of language based on anthropocentric, axiological, cognitive and linguistic approaches is gaining priority. In the study of the semantics of subjective attitude, moving from particularity to generality, determining universality and uniqueness on the basis of this, determining the uniqueness of each language according to the semantics of subjective attitude, and defining the linguistic and cultural characteristics are considered important tasks.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is important to study the phenomenon of semantics of subjective relation and its linguistic features on the basis of the materials of non-related languages, to know the laws of this semantic phenomenon in detail and in depth. Issues such as the realization of subjective relational semantics at different levels of language, the relationship of this semantics to related phenomena such as modality, evaluation, emotionality, expression of subjective relational semantics through phraseological unity, similes and metaphors are gaining relevance.

The research carried out within the framework of this dissertation is based on the Decree²³ of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PQ of February 17, 2017 - No. 2789 "Activities of the Academy of Sciences,

In the decision "On measures to further improve the organization, management and financing of scientific and research activities", dated June 5, 2018 PQ-3775 "Increasing the quality of education in higher education institutions and their implementation in the country serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks specified in the decision "On additional measures to ensure active participation in comprehensive reforms" and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

In the following years, attention to the issue of cooperation in education and science has increased. In particular, the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's

²³ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистон Республикасини Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони // Халқ сўзи. 2017 йил 18 февраль № 28 (6722).

decree PQ-2909 "On measures for the further development of the higher education system (April 20, 2017)", the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Development of science, education, health care and sports and on further improvement" (03.02.2017), PQ-2811. decree PQ-3365 "On measures to further strengthen the infrastructure of scientific research institutions and develop innovative activities" (01.11.2017) is a clear example of this.

Relevance of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic. This research is in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state" is done.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. The selected research topic was carried out on the basis of the research project "Linguo-cultural and linguo-ethnic issues of linguistic units of world languages" in accordance with the scientific research plan of English Language and Literature department of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute.

Degree of study of the issue. Some issues related to subjective attitude and its semantics are discussed by world and Russian linguists, including: G. Lakoff, V. Von Humboldt, A. A. Potebnya, J. L. Lemke, Russian linguists S. F. Anisimov, V. V. Vinogradov, V. I. Dodonov, Ye. M. Wolff, N.D. Arutyunova, Ye.S. Yakovleva, M.S. Kagan, V.A. Maslova, O.N. Kushnir, A.A. Artemov, L.V. Kolijuk, O.V. Moshtak, L.N. Fedoseeva, A.M. Peshkovsky, Ye.A. Andreeva and other scientists studied to a certain extent²⁴. Here, it is worth noting that the study of speech evaluation process

²⁴ Lakoff G. *Woman, Fire and Dangerous Things: What categories Reveal about the mind.* – Chicago: The Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987. – 614 p.; Гумбольдт В.Ф. *Язык и философия культуры.* – Москва: Прогресс, 1985. – 452 с.; Потебня А.А. *Из записок по русской грамматике.* Москва: госпедиздаг, 1958. – 343 с.; Lemke J.L. // *Semantics and social values, Word.* – New York: Bruoklin College School of Education, 1989. – P. 234-238.; Ивин А.А. *Основания логики оценок.* – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 1970. – 230 с.; Anisimov S.F. *The real and imaginary values* – Moscow: Thought, 1970 – 183 p.; Виноградов В.В. *Русский язык: Грамматическое учение о слове.* – Москва: Просвещение, 1972. – 614 с.; Додонов В.И. *Эмоция как ценность.* – Москва: Политиздат, 1978. – 272 с.; Вольф Е.М. *Функциональная семантика оценки.* – Москва: Наука, 1985. – 226 с.; Арутюнова Н.Д. *Типы языковых значений. Оценка. Событие. Факт.* – Моск-ва: Наука, 1988. – 340 с.; Яковлева Е.С. *Фрагменты русской языковой картины мира (модели пространства, времени и восприятия)* – Москва: Гнозис, 1994. – 344 с.; Каган М.С. *Философская теория ценности.* – Петрополис: СПб, 1999. – 205 с.; Маслова В.А. *Когнитивная лингвистика.* – Минск: Тарта Системс, 2004. – 266 с.; Kushnir O. N. *Axiological base of the typology of linguistic cultural concepts. Category of values and culture (axiology, literature, language) // Proceedings of scientific conference.* – Vladikavkaz: Publishing House of the North Ossetian State University, 2010. – P. 165-174.; Artemov A. A. *Philosophical experience in building value hierarchy // Problems of modern economy.* – Moscow. 2006. – P. 51-53.; Колижук Л. В. *Концепты «GOOD» и «EVIL» в британской лингвокультуре: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.* – Владикавказ, 2010. – 22 с.; *Лингвистика и аксиология: этносемиотрия ценностных смыслов: коллективная монография.* – Москва: Тезаурус, 2011. – 352 с.; Моштак О.В. *Linguistic aspect of evaluative category of rejoyativeness // Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету.* – Сер: Філологія. 2015. – С. 37-39.; Федосеева Л. Н. // *Ценности и оценки в*

is inextricably linked with new fields of linguistics, such as phonostylistics, phonosemantics, and phonopragmatics. A.K. Kurat, M.Magnus, A.R.Juravlev, I.Ye in world and Russian linguistics. Galoshkina, N.V. Cheremisina, S.V. Voronin, D.L. Lenza., Ye. Soloveva²⁵; In Uzbek linguistics, the above directions are rapidly developing with the services of scientists such as Z. Kabilova, O. Tursunova, F. Khalimova, M. Goziyeva, A. Haydarov, M. Norova²⁶. Expressiveness, pragmatic features of grammatical tools are of particular importance in clarifying the positive or negative evaluation relationship in communication, and in this field K.T.Simmer, L.Bauer, M.Ya.Blox, J.Boronov, R.Kongurov, Sh. Safarov, Sh. Iskandarova, M. Mamadaliyeva, Z. Tohirov, A. Abdullayev, B. Umurkulov, E. Qilichev, S. Boymirzaeva, etc. conducted research²⁷. J. Yaqubov, questions of relation of semantics of subjective attitude to modality and axiological assessment. It has been studied to a certain extent by such researchers as G Kambarov, M. Jo'rayeva, G. Komilova, E. Ibragimova, Z. Isaqova, D. Boymatova²⁸. However, in

системе аксиологии русской лингвокультуры (на примере про-странственного фрагмента картины мира) // Культура и цивилизация. – Рязань: Аналитика родис., 2017. – С. 134-141.; Пешковский А. М. Лингвистика. Поэтика. Стилистика – Москва: Флинта, 2018. – 712 с; Andreyeva E., Nazmieva E., Nasrtdinova V. Taxonomy of Values and Anti-Values: the Material of the Russian and German Phraseology // Journal of History Culture and Art Research 6 (5) – Karabuk University, 2017. – P. 301-309.

²⁵ Kurath H.A. Phonology and Prosody of Modern English. – Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1963. – 237 p.; Magnus M. What's in a Word? Studies in Phonosemantics. PhD dissertation, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 2020. – 413 p.; Журавлев А.П. Звук и смысл. – Москва: Просвещение, 1991. – 160 с.; Галощкина И.Е. Роль интонации в формировании прагматических типов высказываний (на материале англ. языка.): дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: МГПИИЯ, 1981.–167 с.; Черемисина Н.В. Русская интонация: поэзия, проза, разговорный речь. – Москва: Наука, 1982.–316 с.; Воронин С.В. Основы фоносемантики. – Л., 2009. – 248 с.; Ленца Д.Л., Соловьева Е.В. Фонетика в аспекте прагматики – Кишинев, 1989.– 98 с.

²⁶ Kabilova Z.M. O'zbek tilining fonosemantik vositalari: Filol. fan. nom. ... diss. – Andijon, 2008. –124 b; Tursunova O. O'zbek tili fonetik birliklarining poetik imkoniyatlari: Filol. fan. nom. ... dis. 2019. – 129 b.; Gazieva M.M. Muloqot jarayonida prosodik vositalarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. dokt. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2018. – 65 b.; Haydarov A.A. Badiiy tasvirning fonostilistik vositalari: Filol. fan. nom. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2008. – 158 b.; Norova M. F. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida fonostilistik va grafostilistik vositalarning konnotativ ma'nalari: Filol. fan. nom. ... diss. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2021. – 50 b.; Xalimova F.R. Poetik matnning lingvofonetik xususiyatlari va tarjimaning pragmatik muammolari: Filol. fan. nom. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent. 2019. – 54 b.

²⁷ Zimmer, K. E. Affixal Negation in English and Other Languages. – New York: 1964. – 105 p.; Bauer Laurie. English word formation – Cambridge University Press, 1983. – 311 p.; Блох М.Я. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. – Москва: Высш. школа, 1983. – 383 с.; Бўронов Ж.Б. Инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари қиёсий грамматикаси – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1973. – Б. 253.; Қўнғуров Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1980. – 168 б.; Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – 318 б.; Искандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида тадқиқ этиш (шахс микромайдони): Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999. – 61 б.; Мамадалиева М. Ўзбек тилида номинатив бирликларнинг коннотатив аспекти: Филол. фан. ном. ... дисс. – Наманган, 1997. – Б. 40.; Тоҳиров З. Матн прагматикаси. – Самарқанд: Университет, 2015. – 123 б.; Абдуллаев А. Ўзбек тилида экспрессивликнинг ифодаланиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 88 б.; Умуркулов Б. Поэтик нуқт лексикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990. – 110 б.; Қилчев Э. Ўзбек тилининг практик стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – 104 б.; Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив–прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол.фанлари д-ри... дис. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.194.

²⁸ Яқубов Ж. Модаллик категориясининг мантик ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. Филол.фанлари д-ри...дис. – Тошкент, 2006. – Б.13. Қамбаров Ф. Баҳо муносабати ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши (Шахслараро муносабат асосида). Филол.фанлари номзоди. ...дис. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.47.; Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив–прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар.

these studies, the expression of the semantics of the subjective attitude at different levels of the language and its occurrence as a linguo-cultural phenomenon in the languages of different nations have not been sufficiently studied.

The aim of the research is to study the linguistic and lingocultural characteristics of the semantics of the subjective relationship in the English and Uzbek languages in the aspect of contrastive linguistics.

Tasks of the research: The main goal envisaged in the dissertation is achieved by solving the following tasks:

to show the achievements and shortcomings of different views on the linguistic nature of the category of subjective attitude, clarify, organize and supplement the existing scientific concepts and terms;

reveal the universal nature of the semantics category of subjective attitude and distinguish it from related phenomena; to clarify the concepts of subjective semantics in the language and to determine the characteristics of positive, neutral and negative types of semantics of subjective attitude;

identification of lexical units and their relationships that serve to express the semantics of subjective attitude at the phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic levels;

to determine the features of the semantics of subjective attitude characteristic of linguistic and cultural units and to prove their uniqueness in the English and Uzbek languages.

The object of the research is the language level units that realize the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages.

The subject of the study is the semantic, structural, and linguistic aspects of the linguistic units representing the semantics of subjective attitude in the English and Uzbek languages.

Research methods. Descriptive, contrastive, component, transformation, opposition methods were used in order to solve the tasks set before the research.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

important changes and additions have been made to the traditional views of the semantics of subjective attitude, this category is not only a philosophical, logical, and linguistic category, but this theory of semantics has been enriched, the

Филол.фанлари д-ри... дис. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.194. Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек эртақларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий-маданий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари д-ри...дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б.26. 88 Комилова Г. Ўзбек тилидаги мақолларнинг аксиолингвистик таҳлили. Филол.фанлари фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б.8; Ибрагимова Е. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг аксиологик тадқиқи. Ўқув услубий қўлланма. – Фарғона, 2018. – 84 б. Исақова З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида баҳо муносабатининг ифодаланиши Филол.фанлари бўйича фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дис.. Наманган, 2022 174 б.; Бойматова Д. Мураккаблашган содда гапларда аксиологик модалликнинг семантик-прагматик тадқиқи. Филол.фанлари фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дис– Жиззах, 2022. – 140 б.

content of the semantics of subjective attitude (positive, neutral, negative) has been defined and described;

The category of subjectivity is studied in relation to phenomena such as modality, subjective evaluation, emotionality, expressiveness, and the fact that the speaker expresses his subjective attitude to the objects of material existence and events through a positive, negative or neutral evaluation is related to related phenomena. based on;

intonation, which is a supersegment unit, and its components, which are accent, are used differently, that is, as a result of lengthening a vowel or consonant, logical stress, and raising or lowering the tone of voice, as well as each word it is proved that various positive, neutral or negative attitudes can be expressed using prefixes and suffixes within the category;

cases of expressing positive or negative attitudes of lexemes and phrases, which are lexical level units, as well as the features of expressions of subjective attitude semantics of phrases and sentences, the formation of subjective attitude semantics through the use of simile categories and metaphors, their national-cultural characteristics are revealed .

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the words evaluation and attitude are closely related to each other, and it is based on the fact that in linguistics terms such as "evaluation attitude", "subjective attitude", "positive attitude", "negative attitude" are widely used by linguists. ;

it is shown that the meaning of expressing a subjective attitude towards reality is understood through the term value attitude and that the value attitude emerges in the speech through language level units, that the positive and negative meaning of the language level tools is the main place in the expression of the value attitude;

It is based on the realization of the semantics of subjective attitude at different levels of the language, phraseological units, metaphors and similes as means of realizing this semantics.

The reliability of the research results are explained by the fact that the problem is clearly stated, conclusions and results are based on specific scientific sources, scientific conclusions are based on descriptive, structural, cross-sectional methods, statistical analyses, and specific practical sources are used in the analysis of emotional words.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that the analyzes of the languages being compared, that is, the scientific conclusions and opinions about the ethnic, mental and cultural characteristics of the representatives of the two languages, are used in the fields of cognitology, linguoculturology, semantics, translation studies, pragmalinguistics, phonostylistics, phonosemantics, text linguistics, It is explained

by the fact that it serves as a scientific-theoretical source in the illumination of research problems related to the fields of sociolinguistics.

The practical significance of the research results is derived from the theoretical conclusions obtained in the teaching of subjects such as "Synthetic Linguistics", "Text Linguistics", "Linguoculturalology", "Stylistics", as well as the preparation of lectures and seminars on these subjects. It is defined by the fact that it serves as a practical resource in the preparation of textbooks and training manuals.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results obtained in the process of researching the semantics of subjective attitude in different system languages and its linguistic and cultural characteristics:

Since the semantics of subjective relation arose within the framework of such categories as modality, subjective modality and its types, axiological evaluation and axiological modality, linguistic evaluation, subjective evaluation and its realization at the language levels, it is not only a philosophical and logical, but also a psychological and linguistic category, a supersegmental unit. as a result of the different use of intonation and its components, i.e. accent, i.e. lengthening of a vowel or consonant, logical accent, raising or lowering the voice tone, as well as prefixes within each word group and conclusions about the expression of various positive, neutral or negative attitudes using suffixes were carried out within the framework of the State scientific and technical programs organized in the framework of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2021-2023 F3-201912258. It was used in the practical grant project "Creating a multilingual (in Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform of Uzbek literature" (04/1 of May 31, 2024 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi - reference No. 1411). As a result, the arguments presented, theoretical opinions, to improve the worldview of the students of semantics of subjective attitude, to ensure their creative interactivity, to organize media events, to conduct illustrative presentations, to use instrumental-motivational, productive-active complex approaches in training. and recommendations for improvement on the basis of intensive prioritization, the project served to increase the effectiveness of methods of formation of linguistic culture, improvement of existing programs and manuals; intonation, which is a supersegment unit, and its components, which are accent, are used differently, that is, as a result of lengthening a vowel or consonant, logical stress, and raising or lowering the tone of voice, as well as each word from the results of the expression of various positive, neutral or negative attitudes using prefixes and suffixes within the series, the innovative project FZ-20190815110 "Creating an electronic scientific annotated text and annotated dictionary" of the "Codex Kumanikus" manuscript carried out in 2020-2023 at Namangan State University used in execution. (Reference No. 661-04 of Namangan State University dated June 3, 2024). As a result, within the framework of this project, the electronic scientific annotated text and annotated dictionary of manuscripts

have been enriched with scientific information obtained from the dissertation research process;

cases of expressing positive or negative attitudes of lexemes and phrases, which are lexical level units, as well as the features of expressions of subjective attitude semantics of phrases and sentences, the formation of subjective attitude semantics through the use of simile categories and metaphors, their customs, traditions from the conclusions about the national and cultural features such as mothers, lifestyles, were presented in the 2023 broadcasts of the Fergana region television and radio company, "Spirituality sarcashmasi", "Literary environment", "Qadiriyyat", as well as "Spirituality - the heart" It was used in the preparation of the scripts of the "Zgusi" radio broadcasts. (Reference No. 02-12/242 dated December 28, 2023 of the Fergana Region Broadcasting Company). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for this show and radio broadcasts has been improved and enriched with scientific evidence.

Approbation of the research results.The results of the research were discussed at 2 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results.A total of 11 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation, including 8 articles (in 3 republican and 5 foreign journals) were published in scientific publications recommended to be published by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation.The research work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusions by chapters, general conclusions, a list of used literature, the main text is 148 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the research, the relevance and necessity of the research is based, the purpose and tasks, the object and the subject are described, its compatibility with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific novelty and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results is revealed, the application of the research results to practice is shown. information on the structure of the thesis, published works and dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**Philosophical and Linguistic Foundations of the Category of Subjectivity**", and its first chapter covers the topic "Philosophical Foundations of the Categories of Objectivity and Subjectivity".

It is known that any special science develops on the basis of philosophy, logic, methodology and methods of leading natural sciences. The theory of knowledge (epistemology) teaches that any individual science is the unity and struggle of opposites of philosophy and logic, the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes, the negation of the negation, the third is the exception, the third is present (condition), exactness, sufficient It is necessary to thoroughly understand the ontological and epistemological laws, such as the basis. Because

these laws and their categories are manifested in each subject of science in a unique way (inherently dependent on its own reality)²⁹.

The problems of objectivity and subjectivity belong to the group of epistemological issues, which are primarily solved within the framework of philosophical sciences. This problem is related to the foundations of worldview, not only with the essence of consciousness, but also with the relationship between consciousness and lifestyle, which is one of the main issues of philosophy, and therefore is of great importance for all concrete sciences, in particular, for humanities and, above all, for linguistics and arouses interest. Linguistics cannot ignore the issue of the relationship between consciousness and existence, because any explanation of language is directed to the description of its content, that is, to its cognitive-communicative function in society.

Philosophers, psychologists, and linguists have different points of view on the issue of studying the mutual harmony of subjectivity and objectivity. Thoughts and approaches to this issue in every discipline have created dozens of schools and directions. Wilhelm von Humboldt, one of the founders of the science of theoretical linguistics, emphasized that the perception of objects has a subjective nature and that this subjectivity is reflected in the construction of language broadcasts the necessity. Considering that any objective perception is accompanied by subjectivity, it is necessary to consider that any individual person, even without paying attention to language, has a special point of view in the perception of the world.”³⁰Therefore, a person expresses his subjective attitude to objective reality, and the speaker's positive or negative attitude to reality is reflected in language using linguistic and extralinguistic means.

In the second part of the chapter, attention is paid to the issue of “*Theoretical foundations of semantics of subjective attitude*”. The words evaluation and attitude are closely related to each other, and in linguistics, the terms “evaluative attitude”, “subjective attitude”, “positive attitude”, “negative attitude” are widely used by linguists. Here, it is worth noting that interpersonal relations arise through evaluation, that is, the participants of the dialogue express their opinion in the process of communication based on their personal assessment of themselves and the listener. In turn, evaluation is formed on the basis of the relations of communicants in communication and is reflected openly or secretly in the process of mutual exchange of ideas. Therefore, the term “evaluative attitude” means the content of subjective attitude towards reality, and the evaluative attitude emerges in speech through language level units. The positive and negative meaning of the language level means is the main place in the expression of the

²⁹Бозоров О. Tilshunoslikning falsafiy metodologiyasi. Monografiya. Toshkent. 2021. B. 4-6

³⁰Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – Б. 200.

value relationship. The relationship is a language tool that combines different linguistic units and puts them into a certain system, and it occurs in the language in the form of a positive or negative evaluation.

As a result of the increased interest in the problem of the theory of value in linguistics, scientific research has arisen. Russian linguists Ye.M.Wolf, N.D.Arutyunova, A.A.Ivin and other linguists have valuable ideas about evaluation and axiological modality³¹. Also, the scientific researches of L.P. Dronova, V.A.Maryanchik, A.A.Saltikova, O.M.Afanaseva, V.Yu.Kostyuchenko, A.A.Medova, S.V.Mosheva, A.S.Timishuk in Russian linguistics are devoted to the study of the axiological modality expressed in different forms of the text³².

In Uzbek linguistics, issues of modality, subjective modality and its types, axiological assessment and axiological modality have been studied to a certain extent. Functional, cognitive, semantic, pragmatic features of text and its forms, speech and modality phenomenon in its types are highlighted in these studies.

Subjective attitude is expressed differently in each type of speech and has different means of expression. G. Kambarov, in his research work on the relation of value, emphasizes that value is one of the central and basic concepts of pragmatics and notes that its theoretical basis is reflected in formal axiology, and in the expression of value using the syntactic method, motivation, introduction, introduction expresses his opinion that clause, modality relation, inversion and other syntactic elements can be used actively. According to the scientific conclusion of the scientist, the relation of value in Uzbek language appears through the axiological meaning superimposed on the nominative meaning and it is expressed through various means³³.

It is known that axiological assessment was first studied as an object in the science of philosophy. Later, this process was included among the research objects of linguistics³⁴. In the work “Axiological study of the linguistics of the Uzbek language”, E. Ibragimova expressed her thoughts about the appearance of

³¹Назаров Қ. Қадриятлар тизими: барқарорлик ва ўзгарувчанлик диалектикаси (аксиологиянинг ижтимоий фалсафий муаммолари). Фалсафа фанлари д-ри дис. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б.157. Багаутдинова Г. Человек во фразеологии: антропоцентрические и аксиологические аспекты. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук –Уфа, 2007. – С.27. 35.

³²Вольф Е.М. Функциональная семантика оценки. – Изд. 2-е, доп. – М., 2002. – 280 с. ; Ивин А.А. Основания логики оценок. – Москва, 1970. – 230 с. Арутюнова Н.Д. Об объекте общей оценки // Вопросы языкознания. – Вып. 3. – Москва, 1985. – С. 13- 24;

³³Якубов Ж. Модаллик категориясининг мантиқ ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. Филол.фанлари д-ри...дис. – Тошкент, 2006. – Б.13. Қамбаров Ғ. Баҳо муносабати ва унинг ўзбек тилида ифодаланиши (Шахслараро муносабат асосида). Филол.фанлари номзоди. ...дис. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.47.

³⁴Боймирзаева С. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив–прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол.фанлари д-ри... дис. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.194. Жўраева М. Француз ва ўзбек ертакларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий-маданий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари д-ри...дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б.26. Комилова Г. Ўзбек тилидаги мақолларнинг аксиолингвистик таҳлили. Филол.фанлари фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дис.автореф. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б.8.

axiological evaluation as both a philosophical and linguistic category, and the aesthetic function of evaluation. According to the scientist, “the meaning of evaluation emerges on the basis of the relationship between the object and the subject, that is, if the speaker (subject) is affected by the object or has a desire to express his attitude to it, he expresses his opinion. As a result, the assessment relationship appears”³⁵.

Therefore, although linguistic axiological studies based on interdisciplinarity in modern linguistics are linguistically new, axiological assessment has a long history of development within disciplines such as philosophy and logic, and is currently being studied with interest by world linguists.

All of the above-mentioned researches have their own place in elucidating the value relationship in the language and complement each other in terms of meaning. However, the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages, calculated from different systematic languages, express positive or negative attitude, and the issues of the relationship of evaluation with other semantic phenomena have not been sufficiently researched.

In the section under the title “*Semantics of subjective attitude towards related events*” the questions of the relation of this category to such categories as modality, evaluation, emotionality, expressiveness, intensity are analyzed. According to S. E. Rodionova, this category is on the one hand depend on, with objective categories: objectivity, subjectivity, generality, specificity, quality, quantity, norm, and on the other hand, with subjective-pragmatic categories: modality, emotionality, evaluation, expressiveness, etc³⁶. Indeed, the category of subjectivity organizes its content in relation to the content of categories such as quality, quantity, and standard.

In linguistics, the modality category is studied as the most important feature of sentence semantics. According to V. G. Gak, “modality in linguistics is usually understood as a grammatical-semantic category indicating the attitude of the speaker to the expressed thought or the attitude of the speaker to the content of the sentence”³⁷.

The speaker perceives this objective reality in the form of evaluation and reflects it in his mind, expressing his subjective attitude to reality using various semantic categories.

The assessment category has its own specific content, and it is expressed through different levels of means related to modality, expressiveness, emotionality. The value element plays an important role in the semantics of different language units. The assessment category is a different level unit combined with assessment

³⁵Ибрагимова Е. Ўзбек тили лексикасининг аксиологик тадқиқи. Ўқув услубий қўлланма. – Фарғона, 2018. – 84 б.

³⁶ Родионова С. Интенсивность и его место в ряду других семантических категорий/ С.Е. Родионова// Славянский вестник. Вып. 2. – М.: МАКС - Press, 2004. – С. 303

³⁷ Гак В.Г Семантика структуры слова как компонент семантической структуры высказывания // Семантическая структура слова. Психологические исследования. – М.: Наука, 1971. - С. 78 - 96.

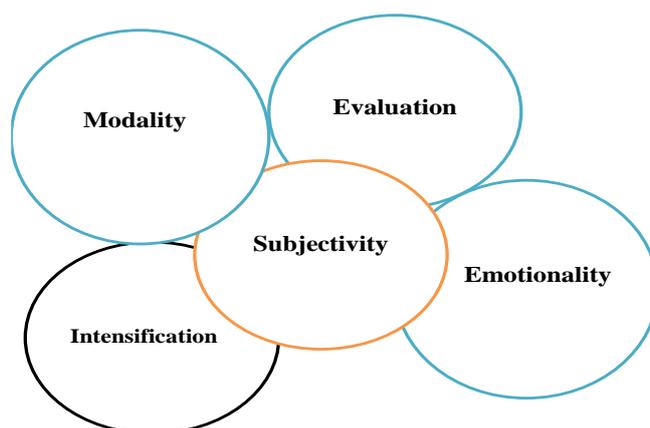
semantics, which expresses the positive or negative attitude of the author to the content of the speech. Evaluation is the attitude of the speaker or the subject of speech to existing things and events. The act of evaluation is an example of the subject's attitude to the object, and in the realization of this attitude, attention is paid to the important side of the object for the subject, and special emphasis is given. According to their semantic features, words are divided into evaluation-neutral and direct evaluation expressions. Within the framework of words expressing evaluation, in turn, two groups are distinguished, i.e. those expressing positive and negative evaluation. In linguistics, it is often defined as (+ / -). The evaluative component of a lexical unit is usually understood as a subjective attitude to linguistic facts formed in the minds of people who speak this language. This attitude can be good, bad, or neutral.

Intensity and evaluation categories have a complex relationship semantically. It is important to note that the intensification of any sign is compatible with the evaluation qualification. In this case, the meanings of the words cover the themes of intensity and emotionality at the same time. This situation leads to a high level of evaluation component. Let us compare: in English terribly or terribly love / hate. 2) tremendously beautiful / ugly. In most cases, the sign of pure negative evaluation in intensifiers disappears. In such a situation, the means leading to intensification reflect emotionality and evaluative meanings. "Any form of evaluation action is described in connection with the activity of the subject of perception and speech. Already, intensity is a normative measure of evaluation.

If we consider the expression of emotionality in the speech, it is noticeable that along with the emotion, the expression of the value attitude is expressed:–*Ho, bo 'yiz yetmagandan keyin puf sassiq bo 'ldimi!* (O'.Hoshimov. *Dunyoning ishlari*. 56 bet)we can see that both emotionality and value attitude are expressed in the sentence.

It is worth mentioning that emotionality is a phenomenon manifested through emotional words and language tools. The difference between emotionality and evaluation expression is that emotionality and evaluation expression differ semantically. Not all speech units expressing emotionality can express an evaluative attitude. Some emotional words (for example, some exclamatory words: *allo, hosh, kisht*) do not have the concept of value. For example:– *Xo'sh... – dedi dadam salmoqlab. – Ishni do'ppidan boshlaymiz.* (O'.Hoshimov. *Ikki eshik orasi*. 97 bet).

From the review of categories such as subjectivity, modality, evaluation, intensity, expressiveness, emotionality, given above, it can be concluded that, in our opinion, the category of subjectivity is a comprehensive concept that includes modality, evaluation, emotionality, intensity, etc. Although the scope of these categories is different, their sole purpose is to express the subjective attitude of the speaker to things and events in material existence. As we mentioned, the subjective attitude is manifested through a positive, neutral or negative assessment. These categories may overlap or appear separately in speech. The chart below shows their cutoff.



Since the sign is different from the qualitative and quantitative aspects in the objective and subjective worlds, the language that reflects the whole world tries to reflect the semantics of the subjective relationship with the help of its different level units and tools. Below we briefly touch on the analysis of each level.

The second chapter of the work is called “*A cross-sectional study of the units expressing the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek*”, and the first part of it focuses on the issues of the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek at the phonetic level.

Intonation is of particular importance in expressing subjective attitude at the phonetic level. The boundaries of the beginning and end of the sentence are visible in this intonation. Although intonation cannot seriously change the content of ran, it serves to express the subjective attitude of the speaker. In the structure of speech, the value relationship is reflected mainly in the following forms through segmental means: a) strong pronunciation of vowel sounds: *Kind Heaven! What a realization of paradise! What a consummation of luxury!* (Th. Dreiser. *An American tragedy*. P. 75); b) lengthening vowel sounds:– *E-e, bor-e, xo‘p, o‘shaman, lekin seni unutanman, nima desang, deyaver, hozir ko‘zini yog‘ bosib, o‘zgargan nomardman.* (Hoshimov O‘. *Dunyoning ishlari*. 63 bet); c) layering of consonants: “*Will you listen to this now?*” *exclaimed Hegglund, dramatically.* (Th. Dreiser. *An American tragedy*. P. 62).

Long or short pronunciation of the sound is considered important for the evaluation relationship to appear through vowels. However, it should not be forgotten that long or short pronunciation of vowels shows distinctive or non-differentiable properties, and this should not be confused with the fact that vowels are pronounced with a long or accented accent. For example: the length-shortness of vowels is indistinguishable for Uzbek and Russian languages, but it is different for *English, German, French, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen* languages. In English, the length in the words eat [i:t] - it [it] serves to differentiate the meaning.

When the value relationship is formed through vowels, we often observe that the value relationship is created by lengthening the vowels or folding the consonants. For example, expressing anger: *daamn! zoundsss!*, approval: *hurrah!*, annoyance: *bother! ouch! Cut my bangs real short. Whoops!*, contempt: *baah! phooey!*, satisfaction: *goody! yippee!*, hate: *aargh! rot!*, enjoy: *wahoo! zowie!*, fear: *eeek!*, pain: *oow! oouch!*, surprise and surprise: *woow! dear meee!*. Pause, which is one

of the elements of intonation, also plays an important role in oral and written speech. A pause separates the word that needs attention. Intonation components such as tempo, timbre, accent are also of great importance in making the speech expressive and expressive and in expressing the subjective attitude of the speaker. If the end of the word is pronounced loudly, it expresses doubts, mistrust, surprise. For example: *He is a student.*

In the process of speaking, the speaker emphasizes the word that is considered important in terms of content, and says it loudly, attracting the listener's attention to this word. Direct logical emphasis is used in this. It is possible to emphasize and exaggerate any word in the sentence through this accent. For example: *I saw my friend yesterday—Men kecha do‘stimni ko‘rdim.* In the following examples, we will see how the **positive attitude** is expressed by lengthening the vowels: “*That's it! Thaaat's a good boy. Fine rich. Fine, manly little fellow. Two thousand verses is a great many – very, very great many*” (M. Twain. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.* P. 96). In this example, a positive assessment is based on the denotation of several language tools, in particular, lengthening the vowel [æ], good, fine, little fellow, two thousand verses, a great many - very, very great many are expressed through the syntagmatic relation of lexemes.

In the chapter called the **morphological expression of the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages**, the affixes that realize subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed. According to the results of our research, it can be recognized that word-forming and form-forming types of morphemes in languages actively participate in the realization of this semantics: for example, in English, affixal morphemes: 1) -un: *untiring, unprecedented, unlimited*; 2) -in: *invincible, incurable, indivisible*; 3) -ly: *continuously, totally, endlessly*; 4) -less: *fearless, heartless, endless*; 5) super-: *supersonic, supernatural*; 6) hyper-: *hyperconcept, hypercorrect*; 7) ultra-: *ultraviolet*; 8) archi-: *archibishop, archiangel*; 9) extra-: *extraordinary, extralinguistic*; 10) ever-: *evergreen, ever-frozen*, 11) multi-: *multi-millionaire, multi-profile*; 12) over-: *overripe, overactive, overambitious, overcareful, overripe*; 13) out-: *outswim, outfight, outrage*; 14) top-: *top-class, top-hole idea, top-of-the-line machine.*

In addition, in English, the suffixes *-ie, -y, -let, -ling, -ette* also form nouns with the meaning of diminutive-caressing and form a positive evaluation relationship: *doggie, kitty, dolly, daddy, whoopsy, whoopsies, oopsy, owie, wowie, dearie, righty, oopsies, ouchies, oldie, blackie, booklet, gooseling, kitchenette.* In English, mis- makes words showing negative evaluation: *misbehavior, misfortune, mismanagement*, another prefix multi- serves to make words showing neutral coloring (multigym, multiple sclerosis), mutilation word zida is added to the word lation, which has been adopted from Latin into English, and creates a negative connotation: *His book contains very many gruesome accounts of murder and mutilation, and page after page describing torture in almost salacious detail*

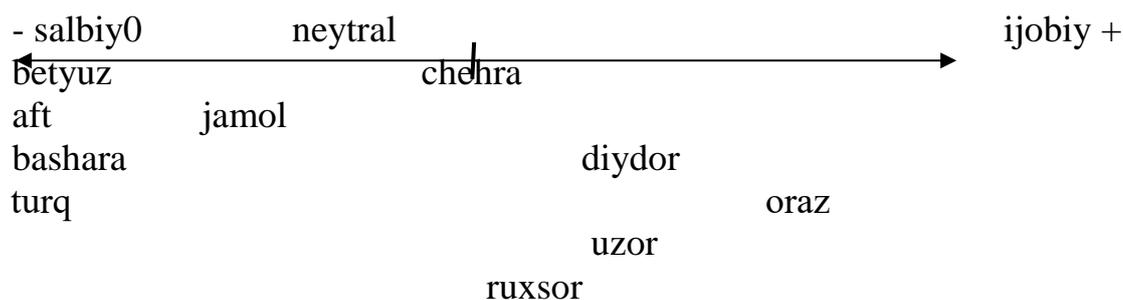
(Geoffrey Wheatcroft). In English, suffixes such as *un-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *mis-*, *ir-*, *im-* indicate a negative attitude: unbearable, unholy, disgust.

In English, the suffixes *-ful*, *-ly*, *-ie*, *-y* serve to express positive coloring: *joyful*, *lovely*, *lively*. In the Uzbek language, the following adverbs have a subjective evaluation in the context: *-xon*, *-bek*, *-oy* *-toy*, *-cha*, *-chak*, *-chok*, *-chiq*, *-gina*, *-jon*, *bibi*.

Subjective assessment, subjective attitude is created by adding the affixes *-chak*, *-chak*, *-chik* to the object of comparison. For example, *qo'g'irchoqdek qiz va qiz*; *qo'zichoqday bola va bola*; *kelinchak bahor va bahor*. It is not possible to put the defining nouns of the first line and the nouns of the second line (girl, boy, spring) into the same pattern. In addition to the above morphemes such as, their *-cha*, *-loq* (*a-loq*), *-lar*, *-cha*, *day/dek*, *-la-*, *kila-* serve to express a subjective attitude.

The next part of the study was called “**Lexical means expressing the semantics of subjective attitude in the developing languages**” and it mainly analyzed the lexical units expressing subjective attitude. Our latest five-volume “*Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language*”³⁸ showed that there are 650 subjective semantic words related to the noun group: a total of 650, to the adjective group There are a total of 600 related words, and a total of 300 related to verbs. Below, we tried to give a general description of the meaning in the explanatory dictionary and lexicology textbooks based on their semantic (theme) groups and as lexemes expressing positive, negative, neutral evaluation.

According to the meaning of “the front part of a person's head”: *yuz* – *bet* – *aft* – *bashara* – *chexra* – *jamol* – *diydor* – *oraz* – *uzor* – *ruxsor*. The word *aft* has a negative evaluation compared to the word *bet*. In the word *Bashara*. The face is strong. Like *Jamol* ← *chexra* ← *yuz* → *bet* → *aft* → *bashara* → *turq*. The same situation appears in the Uzbek language:



This, on the other hand, is a synonymous line in English, following *:mien, look, countenance, appearance*; From them: *mien* ← *grimance* ← *visage* ← *puss* ← *phiz* ← *phizog* ← *mush* ← *mug* ← *visage* ← *face* → *look* → *appearance* → *countenance* → *grin* → *smile*.

Face

-negative

neutral

+positive

³⁸ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'ME, 2006. I jild. – 680 b; O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. –Toshkent: O'ME, 2006. II jild. – 492 b; O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati.–Toshkent: O'ME, 2006. III jild. – 688 b; O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'ME, 2008. IV jild. – 608 b; O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: O'ME, 2008. V jild. – 592 b.

mien visage mug, mush, phizog, phiz, puss, visage, grimance	look appearance countence, smile grin
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From the above, it can be seen that there are many lexemes expressing negative evaluation in English.

In the languages being compared, words expressing sweetness can express caress when they have a connotative meaning. In English, such words include *asalim*, *shakarim*, *novvotim*, and in Uzbek, lexemes such as *asalim*, *shakarim*, *navvotim* are active: *Honey, that's a swell dress you've got on!*. In Uzbek: *Yig'lama asalim*. (Cho'lpon. *Kecha va Kunduz*. 84-bet).

The meaning of caressing in English is *love, darling, sweetheart, child, eagle, handsome, beautiful, true*, in Uzbek: such as *jonim, sevgilim, aylanay, do'mbog'im, bo'g'irsog'im, qo'zim/qo'zichog'im, oppog'im, farishtam, tentagim/tentakcham, gulim, yorim* words are used. *Do'mbog'im, bo'g'irsog'im, qo'zim/qo'zichog'im, oppog'im* words a mother uses in relation to her child.

The words *jonim, malikam, sevgilim, farishtam, gulim* are usually used by a man in love with his lover. These words can also be used by a husband for his wife in a family when there are no children with him. The lexeme *Yorim* is usually used in poetry and songs in the Uzbek language. *Xonim* means caress when used for a wife, and respect when used for a stranger or a foreign woman (Ms. Brown). In the Uzbek language, word combinations expressing the meaning of **caressing** are made using the pattern of a word expressing *caress + a noun + a possessive suffix* expressing kinship: such as *Jon bolam, jon amaki, asal qizim, ona qizim*.

In English, the noun pattern *My+person* is used: *my friend, my boy, my dear boy, my love*. The meaning of respect is expressed in English and Uzbek using the following lexemes: *dear, dearest, sir, gentleman, lady, mister, madam, miss, Mrs., excellence, god, brave; azizlar, amaki, ota, aka, uka, inim, bolam, o'g'lim, singlim, qizim, hola, og'ayni, kelinoyi, kelinposhsha, xonim, xo'jayin, birodar, jo'ralar, o'rtoq, taqsir, hazratim, opog'oyi, jigarlar, olloh, jiyan, parvordigor, olampanoh, egam, qarddon, yoronlar, qardoshlar, qahramon, pahlavon, botir, azamat, dadasi, onasi, opasi* and so on.

Negative relations are also expressed by words and phrases. In the comparative languages, impulses expressing a negative attitude mainly include nouns, adjectives, and adjectives expressing a negative meaning and negative emotion (in English: *fool, buddy, idiot, moron, silly, mad, bullshit, stupid, bloody, crybaby, beast, ungrateful, dirty, filthy* and others; in Uzbek: *iblis, jinni, nomard, qotil, benomus, satang, shilqim, uyatsiz, ayyor, beadab, befarosat, ablah, nodon,*

badbaxt, tentak, yaramas, ahmoq, juvonmarg, ko'rnamak, imonsiz, betamiz, benomus, mishiqli, maraz, iflos, eshshak, yirtqich, qirchang'i, boyvachcha, pes, haromi, shukursiz, dinsiz, sharmanda, dushman, g'alamis, lo'ttiboz, xotinboz, qimorboz, bosqinchi, esipast/esiyo'q, hayvon)

metaphorical animal names (in English: ass, swine, pig, dog, fox, ape, baboon, cat, etc.; in Uzbek: *eshshak, cho'chqa, it, tulki, maymun, mushuk, sichqon* and religious terms (*devil, witch, monster, jodugar, shayton, ajina*) used: What did you say to me, **fool**? (Bronte Ch. Jane Eyre.P.63).

Usually in English, unlike Uzbek, the pronoun “you” is used before words expressing a negative attitude: (*you bastard, you swine, you idiot, you silly, you fool, you brute, you devil, you oaf, you ass, rubbish*) and others. For example: *Oh, get out, you idiot!* (Bronte Ch. Jane Eyre.P.36). In both languages, it is common to express a negative attitude with a combination of words. The basis of such combinations is formed by word combinations with a noun as their core in both languages. Adjectives expressing a negative attitude or emotion before or after a noun, adjectives (in Uzbek adverbials), (*evil, barbarous, foolish, brute, mad, rotten; baloga uchragur, qurib ketgur, yer yutkur, bo'ying lahatda chirigur, oting o'chkur, aroqxo'r, tekinxo'r, oqpadar, lattachaynar, padar la'nat/padaranga la'nat, esipast: Get up, you foolish man, get up. Hoy, itdan tarqagan shaytonlar, meni qo'yib yuboringlar, -deya qichqirdi Javhar* (Исмоилий М. Фарғона тонг отгунча. 145-бет).

The next part of the chapter is called “**Syntactic means of subjective relational semantics cross-examination**”. It is known that the syntactic-semantic method has a special place and is important in the expression of subjective attitude at the syntactic level, because the content of any sentence consists of the relationship of dictal and modal meanings.

Since speech is a tool for expressing value, then value mainly appears in the form of an object-subject relationship. Based on this, we can observe the expression of the evaluation by the syntactic method: repetition, emphasis, introduction, modality, inversion, logical emphasis, etc. For example: *Sohangiz nima uka?– do'xtir g'alati qaradi.* (Иброхим Рахим Ихлос. 78 бет). In this example, the doctor's attitude towards the subject is shown through the form of appeal (incitement). In this place, the addresser through the address form of the addressee has a pragmatic meaning, such as teaching the addressee intelligence, knowing more than him (because he is older), and as a result, a negative evaluation attitude is expressed through encouragement.

In the English language, the relation of value appears in the sentence by means of exhortations, word repetitions, inversion, emphasis, sarcasm, as well as words that mean the relation of lexical value, by comparison, comparison or contrast of clauses followed by if condition. There are types of repetition in the Uzbek language, which serve to further strengthen the meaning of the sign. These are repetitions based on qualities and attitudes. One of them is a repetition formed on the basis of the agreement of output: *donolarning donosi, yomonlarning yomoni, yaxshilarning yaxshisi.* In English, *horror of horrors, wonder of wonders:*

One day it was discovered, horror of horrors, that a gang of gypsies had been living there. In this case, a part (individual) is separated from the whole based on the excess of its characteristic and sign compared to others. In English, the following word combinations serve to express a subjective attitude: *a) for ever, for good, for centuries /for years/, on /the/ earth /not on earth/, in the world /not in the world/, for the world /not for the world/, thousands of pardons, to say a hundred times, etc.* : *Where on earth have you been walking?; He is the happiest man on the planet.* In Uzbek language: *bir umr, umr bo‘yi, umri davomida, yer yuzida, dunyo ichra, jahon ichra:* U bir umr qo‘liga gazeta olmagan edi: He had not picked up a newspaper in his hands for a lifetime (Исмоилий М. Фарғона тонг отгунча. 235-бет) . He has never taken a newspaper into his hands. *Modal words* have a great role here. For example: He is a smart man. The positive meaning in *She is pretty girl* is revealed by the use of positive meaning adjectives in the sentences.

As modal words mean the attitude of a person, or rather the speaker, to reality, it is through these modal meanings that they can attract the listener's attention. Within the framework of the style of modal words, we understand two different meanings, i.e., the negative or positive attitude of the speaker's opinion to reality.

In the third chapter entitled **“Linguo-cultural characteristics of the semantics of subjective attitude”**, as one of the main directions of lingo-cultural anthropocentric paradigm, issues such as the manifestation of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages through phraseological units and the expression of subjective attitude through similes and metaphors are analyzed.

It is known that since the 70s of the XIX century, the question of the living conditions of languages began to attract the attention of researchers, and as a result, a new direction of comparative-historical linguistics emerged. This linguistics focused on studying the language of historical written monuments and restoring the state of Bobotil. Although they achieved great success in directly studying the speech process, they were unable to explain that language is a whole consisting of the interaction of certain elements, its multi-level internal structure, and its marked nature system-structural linguistics, which focused on eliminating deficiencies, came to the field³⁹. As a result of the study of language as a system of relations, system-structural linguistics distinguished language and speech on the basis of dialectical categories such as generality and specificity, essence and phenomenon. Structural linguistics tried to study the internal structure of language by modeling it. But the role of the speaker in speech activity, the study of the meaningful side of linguistic units has been neglected. This has given new tasks to linguistics.

At the threshold of the 21st century, anthropocentric linguistics grew out of traditional and structural linguistics. In this linguistics, man took the central place. Linguistics, which is considered one of the leading directions of anthropocentric linguistics, arose in the field of linguistics, cultural studies, ethnography, psycholinguistics, and studies the interaction and influence of language with culture, ethnos, and national mentality based on the principles of the

³⁹Нурмонов А. Лингвистик таълимотнинг янги босқичи// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 2008. № 6. – Б. 50-54.

anthropocentric paradigm. Linguistic and cultural characteristics are characteristic of each language, and they reflect the way of life, progress and development of a particular society. A.Vezhbetskaya, V.Vorobev, S.Vorkachev, N.Dzhusupov, V.Karasik, V.Krasnykh, V.Maslova, I.Olshansky, E.Oparina, D.Ashurova, S.Akbarova etc. conducted research. In these studies, the concepts related to the languages of different nations are comparatively studied.

In the chapter entitled **Analysis of phraseological units expressing the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages**, the main focus is on phraseological units expressing positive or negative evaluation in English and Uzbek languages. It is known that the phraseological fund of the language is an important source of information reflecting the customs, lifestyle, culture and mentality of a certain people. Because the myths, customs, legends, traditions of a certain nation are reflected in phraseology. Phraseological units are important tools that create imagery, expressiveness and emotionality, and they play an important role in increasing the expressiveness of artistic texts. That is why phraseological units are compact, meaningful and impressive units. Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spirituality, customs, profession, lifestyle, past, and attitude of the people who own the language.

In each language and culture, there are stable similes that reflect the mentality of this nation, its unique national and cultural characteristics. For example, it is difficult to find the Uzbek simile (man) like music in other languages. There is a national-cultural connotation in the standard of the musical simile, in which the Uzbek emphasis on the sign of "non-violence" is clearly expressed. In addition to the positive interpretation of the soft nature and movement characteristic of musicha in Uzbek perception, it is possible that the Islamic narrative about this magnificent bird also influenced the entry of the musichadai standard into the tradition. In this way, the simile of calm and steady like music, as the Uzbek measure of calmness, has taken the status of a national image. But this is not the case in all linguistic cultures. For example, it can be observed that "dove" is accepted as a symbol of "harmlessness" in English: You can find the combination As harmless as a dove (Musichaday beozor). Phraseological units created through similes are also created based on the climate, fauna and flora of each nation, specific features of its location. It is possible to observe that certain similes were created through the characters of myths, fairy tales, epics and works of art. For example, in the Uzbek language, Alpomishday means "strong, strong, big, very strong, valuable"; in English, the phrase "as brave as Robin Hood" is used.

The analysis of actual language material showed that comparative phraseological units are active means of expressing subjective attitude. Comparative phraseological units are actively used to express different purposes. For example, people who eat a lot of food are negatively evaluated by the following comparative phraseological units: as greedy as a wolf, as greedy as a pig, as greedy as a dog. In the Uzbek language, this situation can be expressed through the expression "eat like a cow". To express the extreme fatness of a person's body:

as fat as butter, as fat as a pig. From the above-mentioned phraseological expressions, it can be known that a person, first of all, perceives the appearance of another person through the sense of sight. So, the first aesthetic assessment of "subjective attitude" is given by seeing and a positive and negative attitude is expressed. Phraseological expressions about seeing through the sense of sight and being fascinated by beauty are especially common in English language culture.

The third part of the chapter is called **"Realization of the semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages through similes and metaphors"**, and in this part, the specific features of similes and metaphors are discussed.

Phenomena such as simile and metaphor are also called comparative tropes in linguistics⁴⁰. In this case, it is recognized that both simile and metaphor are based on the method of comparison. In fact, a metaphor is also a simile, only it is a hidden or shortened simile⁴¹. In most linguistic cultures, the same analogical standards can be used as a measure of different signs: in Uzbek, "sheepish" expresses a positive value, while in the cultures of the Russian and English peoples, the same situation has a negative value. For example, "camel" represents a positive value in the culture of the Arab peoples, that is, it is one of the symbols representing the beauty and cuteness of women. Because Arabia is located in the Sahara desert, surrounded by sand, and there was no transportation in ancient times. In those days, the most important means of transport was the camel. For this reason, if "camel" is considered a means of expressing positive evaluation in this national culture, in other nations, especially in English and Uzbek languages, this zoosemism has a negative connotation, i.e., "unfairness".

In Hindu culture, the walk of a woman with a good fortune is compared to the majestic and majestic stride of an elephant. Or, when an Indian woman is compared to a cow, she is happy, because in the perception of the Indian people, the cow is embodied as a symbol of beauty, so these situations serve to express a positive assessment. The same concept can be reflected in different linguistic cultures by means of different means of expression, that is, by means of different analogical standards. For example, when Uzbeks and English compare strong people to horses, Russians use bull zoosemism: "otday baquvvat", "as strong as a horse", "здоровый как бык" express a positive evaluation. people are like an ant, and Russians and English people are like a bee: "chumolidek mehnatkash", "as busy as a bee".

In Uzbek, the term "qo'rqoq" expressing a negative evaluation is given as "quyon yurak", in Russian as "трус как заяц", and in English as "hen-hearted". In general, similes are the linguistic and cultural wealth of every nation, they are formed as a result of national outlook, comparison and comparison of events in the world according to national imagination.

The national-cultural features of the semantics of subjective attitude are clearly visible in the process of metaphorization. There are many words in the

⁴⁰ Аристотель. Риторика / Античные риторик. - М., МГУ, 1978, 134 с.

⁴¹ И. Арнольд. Стилистика современного английского языка. - Л., «Просвещение», 1973, 146.

language that create an emotional-expressive meaning as a result of metaphorical use. Among them, zoonyms (using the names of animals, birds, insects in a metaphorical sense to give figurative characteristics of people) have a special place.

People's way of life, economic environment, some traditions and customs naturally find their reflection in the lexical system of the language. The materials show that each nation has its own system of zoosemisms, and they have opportunities to use them in their own way. It depends on how you see the world.

Words denoting the vocalization of animals and birds also express a positive or negative attitude when they are used in a metaphorical sense: to sing, to laugh, to laugh, to chirp, to hum, to howl, to roar, to shout, to roar, to roar, like to scream, squeal. For example: "Hey, you're smart, Safar!" said the hooligan. What are we saying, what are you saying! (Қодирий А. Ўткан кунлар.84 -бет).

In the Uzbek language, lexemes such as "dev", "alvasti", "ajina", "yalmoghiz" are actively involved in evaluating a person's appearance. The lexeme giant often expresses the unattractiveness and rudeness of a man's appearance: You did not give your daughter to the husband, you gave it to a giant (Исмоилий М. Фарғона тонг отгунча. 97 бет). Alvasti and yalmogiz lexemes are used for women: Until now, you have not spoken to anyone, you have not heard from anyone, were you afraid of a strange woman? (Иброхим Рахим. Чин мухаббат. 128 бет).

All the national-cultural characteristics of the English people are expressed in the semantic structure of the word. The realization of a person's positive or negative evaluation directly depends on extralinguistic factors.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. The problems of objectivity and subjectivity belong to the group of epistemological issues, which are primarily solved within the framework of philosophical sciences. This problem is a subject of research not only in philosophy and logic, but also in psychology and linguistics. The beginning of a serious study of the category of generality-specificity of philosophy, language and speech issues is important for a deeper understanding of the content of such studies.

2. Due to the fact that the semantics of subjective attitude emerged within categories such as modality and evaluation, interest in studying this problem within these categories increased in linguistics, and as a result, several scientific studies began to appear in linguistics. In these researches, issues such as modality, subjective modality and its types, axiological evaluation and axiological modality, linguistic evaluation, subjective evaluation and its manifestation at language levels became the object of research.

3. The concepts of evaluation and attitude are related to each other, and in linguistics, the terms "evaluative attitude", "subjective attitude", "positive attitude", "negative attitude" are widely used by linguists. Therefore, the term "evaluative attitude" means the content of expressing a subjective attitude towards reality, and the evaluative attitude emerges in speech through language level units. The

positive and negative meaning of language level means is of primary importance in the expression of the value attitude.

4. Semantics of subjective relation, on the one hand, with philosophical categories such as objectivity, subjectivity, generality, specificity, quality, quantity, norm, and on the other hand, with subjective-pragmatic categories: modality, emotionality, evaluation, intensity, expressiveness, etc. is related to, it occurs in the language in the form of a positive, negative or neutral assessment.

5. Axiological assessment is semantically a linguistic category and a specific form of expressiveness. In language, objective assessment is used as an opportunity to express an opinion, and in the structure of speech, subjective assessment is used as an additional attitude of the subject to the object. Objectivity and subjectivity are concepts that complement each other and require each other, and are a linguistic expression of the basis and structure reflecting social laws. Any value relationship acquires subjectivity in speech, and speech without subjectivity cannot exist.

6. Intonation and its components are important in expressing subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages. The value relationship is mainly revealed by lengthening and layering of vowels and consonants. In the process of communication, the expression of value attitude through vowels is observed more often than consonants. Also, in the process of negative evaluation by representatives of both languages, sounds are more often referred to, in particular vowel sounds, and a subjective attitude towards reality is expressed.

7. At the morphological level, affixes are considered active when expressing subjective attitudes in both languages. The suffixes -cha, -chak, -chak, -lok in our language are a means of expressiveness and express the meanings of subjective attitudes such as kissing, caressing, liking, as well as disrespecting, humiliating, cutting. In English, the suffixes -ie, -y, -let, -ling, -ette form nouns with the meaning of diminutive-caressing and create a positive evaluation relationship.

8. When we extract the lexemes expressing subjective attitude from the explanatory dictionaries of English and Uzbek languages and analyze them according to thematic groups, we can see that the lexemes expressing positive or negative evaluation are more characteristic of noun, adjective and verb word groups. we did.

9. The anthropocentric paradigm studies language not as a dry structure, but as an open system based on lively dialogue and communication, which analyzes other systems in an integral relationship with man, society, culture, etc. is a sum of ideas. When talking about linguoculturalology, it should be noted that the language units studied by it are a synthesis of language and culture elements.

10. Phraseological units are important tools that create imagery, expressiveness and emotionality, and they play an important role in increasing the expressiveness of artistic texts. That is why phraseological units (FB) are compact, meaningful and impressive units. Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spirituality, customs, profession, lifestyle, past, attitude to reality of the people who own the language.

11. Comparison plays an important role in a person's knowledge of the world. Comparing two or more objects or concepts in order to determine their similarities or differences, comparison is one of the most common logical ways of knowing the external world and is observed in almost all areas of human activity. There are many words in the language that create an emotional-expressive meaning as a result of metaphorical use. Among them, zoonyms (using the names of animals, birds, insects in a metaphorical sense to give figurative characteristics of people) have a special place.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ PhD.03/31.03.2021/Fil.76.05
ПРИ НАМАНАГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
КОКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

ИХТИЁРОВ АЪЗАМЖОН АВАЗЖОН УГЛИ

**СЕМАНТИКА СУБЪЕКТИВНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ЯЗЫКАХ РАЗНЫХ
СИСТЕМ И ЕЕ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ
ОСОБЕННОСТИ(на материале английского и узбекского
языков)**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное
языкознание и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Наманган – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философских наук (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций за № B2022.1.PhD/Fil1631

Диссертация выполнена в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице университета (www.namdu.uz) и в информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net.)

Научный руководитель:

Базаров Ойбек Одилович
кандидат филологических наук
доцент

Официальные оппоненты:

Воситов Волижон Абдувахобович
доктор филологических наук
(DSc), профессор

Хайруллаев Хуршид Зайниевич
доктор филологических наук
(DSc), профессор

Ведущая организация:

**Узбекский государственный университет
мировых языков**

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней № Ph.D.03/31.03.2021.Phil.76.05 при Наманганском государственном университете «__» _____ 2024 года в _____ часов. (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Уйчи, дом № 316; Тел: (99869) 228-85-01; факс: (99869) 228-85-02; электронная почта: info@namdu.uz). С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № _____). Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Уйчи, дом №316; Тел: (99869) 228-85-01.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2024 года.
(протокол реестра № _____ от _____)

А.И.Зияев

Председатель Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней,
доктор филологических наук,
профессор

Н.А.Мамаджанова

Учёный секретарь Научного совета по
присуждению учёных степеней,
доктор философии по педагогическим наукам,
доцент

К.А.Сидиков

Председатель научного семинара
при Научном совете по
присуждению учёных степеней,
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (PhD))

Цель исследования- изучение лингвистических и лингволингвокультурных особенностей семантики субъективных отношений в английском и узбекском языках с позиций контрастивной лингвистики.

Объектом исследования являются единицы языкового уровня, реализующие семантику субъективных отношений в английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна исследования:

определено и описано содержание семантики субъективного отношения (положительное, нейтральное, отрицательное); внесены важные изменения и дополнения в традиционные взгляды на семантику субъективного отношения, как на категорию являющейся не только философской, логической но и лингвистической, тем самым обогащена теория семантики;

категория субъективности изучена в отношении таких явлений, как модальность, субъективная оценка, эмоциональность, экспрессивность, обоснована ее связь выражения субъективного отношения говорящего к объектам материального бытия и событиям посредством положительной, отрицательной или нейтральной оценки, с родственными явлениями;

доказано, что различные положительные, нейтральные или отрицательные отношения могут быть выражены через различное использование интонации являющейся суперсегментной единицей, и ее компонента ударения, т.е удлинение произношения гласного или согласного, логического ударения и повышения или понижения тона голоса, а также с помощью префиксов и суффиксов в пределах одной части речи каждого слова;

раскрываются случаи выражения положительного или отрицательного отношения лексем и словосочетаний, являющихся единицами лексического уровня, а также особенности выражения семантики субъективного отношения словосочетаний и предложений, формирование семантики субъективного отношения посредством использования категорий сравнения и метафор, их национально-культурные особенности.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основании результатов, полученных в процессе исследования семантики субъективного отношения в разных системных языках и его лингвокультурных особенностей:

Поскольку семантика субъективного отношения возникла в рамках таких категорий, как модальность, субъективная модальность и ее виды, аксиологическая оценка и аксиологическая модальность, языковая оценка, субъективная оценка и ее реализация на языковых уровнях, она является не только философско-логической, но и психолого-лингвистическая категория, надсегментарная единица в результате различного употребления интонации и ее компонентов, т. е. акцента, т. е. удлинения гласной или согласной, логического ударения, повышения или понижения тембра голоса, а также приставок. внутри каждой группы слов и выводы о выражении различных положительных, нейтральных или отрицательных установок с

использованием суффиксов F3-201912258, проведенные в 2021-2023 годах в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ, организованных в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои. Он использовался в практическом грантовом проекте «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском, английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы». (Справка №04/1-1411 от 31 мая 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате изложенные аргументы, теоретические мнения позволяют совершенствовать мировоззрение студентов, семантику субъективного отношения, обеспечивать их творческую интерактивность, организовывать медиамероприятия, проводить иллюстративные презентации, использовать инструментально-мотивационный, продуктивно-деятельный комплекс. подходы в обучении и рекомендации по совершенствованию на основе интенсивной расстановки приоритетов, проект послужил повышению эффективности методов формирования языковой культуры, совершенствованию существующих программ и пособий;

интонация, являющаяся надсегментной единицей, и ее компоненты, являющиеся ударением, употребляются по-разному, то есть в результате удлинения гласной или согласной, логического ударения, повышения или понижения тона голоса, а также каждого слова. по результатам выражения различных положительных, нейтральных или отрицательных настроений с помощью префиксов и суффиксов внутри серии реализован инновационный проект F3-20190815110 «Создание электронного научного аннотированного текста и аннотированного словаря» рукописи «Кодекс Куманикус» выполненный в 2020 году -2023 г. в Наманганском государственном университете использовано в исполнении. (Справка Наманганского государственного университета от 3 июня 2024 года № 661-04). В результате в рамках данного проекта электронный научный аннотированный текст и аннотированный словарь рукописей были обогащены научной информацией, полученной в процессе диссертационного исследования;

случаи выражения положительного или отрицательного отношения лексем и словосочетаний, являющихся единицами лексического уровня, а также особенности выражения семантики субъективного отношения словосочетаний и предложений, формирование семантики субъективного отношения посредством использования сравнительных категорий и метафор, их обычаи, традиции на основе выводов о национально-культурных особенностях, таких как матери, образ жизни, были представлены в передачах Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании «Духовность саркашмаси», «Литературная среда», «Кадрият», а также «Духовность – сердце» Использовалась при составлении сценариев радиопередач «Згуси». (Справка Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании от 28 декабря 2023 года № 02-12/242). В результате содержание материалов, подготовленных для

этой передачи и радиопередач, было усовершенствовано и обогащено научными данными.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 148 страниц.

E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati
A list of published works
Список опубликованных работ
I bo'lim (I часть, I part)

1. Ixtiyorov.A.A. Subyektiv munosabat semantikasining frazeologik birliklar orqali ifodalanishi. Ilmiy Axborotnoma. Namangan davlat universiteti. 2022-yil № 7. 310. B. 310-312. (10.00.00; № 26).

2. Ixtiyorov.A.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida baho munosabatining sintaktik sathda voqelanishi. Qo'qon DPI ilmiy xabarlar. N2/2024. B 263-271. (10.00.00; № 33).

3. Ixtiyorov.A.A. Realization of semantics of subjective attitude in English and Uzbek languages through similes and metaphors. Science and innovation international scientific journal. Volume 3 issue 10 October 2024 issue: 2181-3337. P.p.93-95.

4. Ixtiyorov.A.A. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida subyektiv munosabat semantikasini ifodalashning morfologik usuli. Research and Development (IJRD) Monthly Peer Reviewed (Refereed) & Indexed International journal Volume -7 Issue -6 June 2022. B. 82-85. Impact factor: 8.351.

5. Ixtiyorov.A.A. Expression of the semantics of subjective relations in English and Uzbek languages Academic Leadership. ISSN-7812 Vol:21 Issue 2 <http://academicleadership>. DOI 10.5281/zenodo.6619146. B.72-74. Impact factor:5.2

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